The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1883—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

...IONS—MALE.

...ERS AND CLERKS.
...ANTED—BY SKILLED ... thorough training as account... bookkeeper or correspondent. Address M 56, Tribune office.

...ANTED—AN EXPERI... practical business-man, seeks ... $101 per month. City refer... office.

...ANTED—BY A YOUNG ... as assistant bookkeeper, ...t-class references. Address

...ANTED—BY A YOUNG ..., entry clerk, or traveling ... B. HOWES, 505 West In...

...BOYS.
...ANTED—FOR A BOY 13 ...rts a trade for his time. Ad...

...ANTED—BY A YOUNG ...earn the blacksmith's trade. ...ffice.

...ANTED—BY A PRAC... ...ftsman, die, tool, and pattern ...e full charge of manufactur... ...ake any estimates required. ...dress M 46, Tribune office.

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...ANTED—BY A FIRST... ...nd engraver capable of doing ...and fine watch work; sample ...ss H S, Tribune office.

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...ANTED—AS COACH... ...man. Best references. Ad...

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...NTED—BY A YOUNG ...er in a private family or to ...d references. Address M 72,

...NTED—AS JANITOR ...ent house by a steady, care... ...trade. Can give the best of ...k. Tribune office.

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...NTED—BY COMPE... ...housework in private fam... ...arborn-st.

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...NTED—BY A GIRL ...ork. Good references. In... ...n-st.

...NTED—BY SWEDISH ...amily, as a competent cook. ...ake-av.

...NTED—BY A SWED... ...h. Call at 15 Wesson-st. for

...ANTED—BY TWO ... girls; one as cook and one ...rences given. No objection ...av.

...NTED—BY A COMPE... ...ork and sewing. Call at 14

...NTED—BY 2 COLOR... ...t cook, the other as cham... ...st of city references. Please ...arborn-st., Room 45.

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...NTED—BY A YOUNG ...maker's shop or in families; ...M 42, Tribune office.

...DRESSES.
...ANTED—AS LAUN... ...in private family. Address ...66 State-st., or M 73, Tribune.

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...ANTED—FAMILIES ...n and Scandinavian female ...678, 158 North Halsted-st.

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...NTED—AS SALES... ...by a thoroughly competent ...rences. Miss C, Good Sa... ...olph-st.

CHANCES.

...PATENT RIGHT TO ...e article with an assured ...,000 to $4,000 required; fur... ...manufacture with their ...t owners being engaged in ...ness, prefer to part with ...would be willing to make ...ment if party purchasing ...s. Tribune office.

...IRST-CLASS BOARD... ...side, convenient to busines... ...ers, cheap, or will exchange ...References. J. L. REED.

...ITURE AND LEASE ...ouse on North Side, full of ...g distance. Also twenty-... ...rented until May; pays ... Apply to H. L. FLINT, 151

...INTEREST IN SA... ...oing a good business. Ad...

...ALL EUROPEAN HO... ...very business centre, for ...ouse office.

...OOD AND WELL-ES... ...usiness in a growing city of ...asons for selling. Address ... Ind.

...RVICES OF A GOOD ...rest in a business that was... ...5,000 net profit in last four ...ibune office.

...AURANT DOING A ...did location; cheap lease, ...e $1,000; will give thorough ...e office.

...K GROCERIES; DO... ...stand; we own the proper... ...ance. Address G 21, Trib...

...ERY STOCK, SOUTH ...d stand, steady, reliable ...ibune office.

...AR-STORE; GOOD ...es, with rooms; rent, $15; ...ibune office.

...K OF STATIONERY ...pportunity. Address G 22,

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...ERY STOCK, NEW ...ion; cheap lease; going in ...ne office.

...ERY STOCK; ONE ...West Side; stock and fixt... ...ffice.

...YARD, IN FINE LO... ...ness; horses, wagons, etc.; ...21, Tribune office.

...CHANCE TO MAKE ...hundred dollars. To the ... right to manufacture a ...ry household, restaurant, ...le and sells for $50. I will ...rties. Call at once on E. ...eson House.

...IRE FROM ACTIVE ... a large and very desira... ...nt and improved, and all ...ve man to take full charge o... ...on. Address, with refer... ...Tribune office.

WANTED.

...D—WITH $1,000 TO ...d amusement enterprise ...l investigation; the best ...ered. M 64, Tribune.

...TY WITH $600 TO ...a very profitable business. ...dress M 43, Tribune office.

...ER WITH $1,000 TO ...ing a patented article for ...he right. Apply to G&O.

...ANGE.

...IGHLY-IMPROVED ...Kankakee, $7,500, for city ...Clark-st.

...CHANGE—A GEN... ...and a gold watch and ...outh part of city. Give ...about same value. Ad... ...6

...NERY.

...OILER CAPACITY ...nteed with our engine; no ...aving of fuel. Hoisting ...t.

...AGE.

...GE WAREHOUSE, ...Buren-st., established in ...ed facilities for the stor... ...ase consignments.

...NITURE, BUGGIES, ...s city; advances at low ...d and 160 West Monroe.

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New Dress Plaids!

As handsome as they are cheap, have

Just Come!

Also additional receipts in

"Cloths!"

For Tailor-Made Suits.

Among the latter the following scarce colors are shown:

"Pigeon Gray,"
"Iron Gray,"
"Castor,"
"Modes," etc.,

Besides complete ranges of all the staple shades,

From $2 upward!

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

SELLING AGENTS FOR

Nonpareil Velveteens!

State and Madison-sts.

Gibson, Parish & Co.

Are offering BIG BARGAINS in

Upholstery Goods, Furniture Coverings, AND Turcoman Curtains.

Their display is rich and attractive. Examine their goods before buying elsewhere.

70 & 80 Randolph-st, near State.

USE

Merrick's Spool Cotton!

Six-Cord, Soft Finish, 200 Yards.

For Machine or Hand Sewing.

ALSO

Merrick's Ready-Wound Bobbins!

MERRICK THREAD CO'S Ready-Wound Bobbins UNIFORMLY 200 YARDS. For Sewing Machines

For Sewing-Machine Shuttles.

The latter are put up in packages of 200 yards each, as shown by above cut. By their use time and labor is saved, the annoyance of winding iron bobbins obviated, and a more perfect stitch obtained.

For sale by all the leading dry-goods houses and sewing-machine agencies.

Try it and you will use no other.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENCY, 205 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO.

THE SINGERS' WELCOME,

...O. Emerson's new book for Singing Classes and ... ...ventions wins golden opinions from all who ex... ...

...m very much pleased with it indeed," from a ... ...letter. Dedicates the general feeling. ... 150 tunes. Good instructive course, in... ...ble hints and favorite Manual Signs and other ... ...ssons will bring you a specimen copy. Liberal ... for quantities.

NEW, BEAUTIFUL, AND EASY CANTATAS.

REBECCA. (35 cents.) By D. F. Hodges. In... ...cludes the charming old Bible ... has fine and easy music, pretty Oriental cos... ...and stage arrangements, and cannot fail to ... a good attraction.

RUTH AND BOAZ. (35 cents.) By E. A. An... ...drews. Brings before ... the rural life of olden time and a glimpse at Beth... ...lem and its harvest fields, and has easy and sweet ...

LAKME. The new opera by Delibes. Given ev... ...erywhere. Price, $2.00.

FOREST JUBILEE CHOIR. (40 cents.) Cantata for ... ...Bird songs, etc. All the girls and ... will like it.

Any book mailed for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

Free Exposition

AT THE

PALACE ART BAZAAR

OF

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

Corner Madison and Wabash,

IS NOW READY FOR

INSPECTION,

And all are cordially invited to come and enjoy the sight, and feast their eyes on the most

Comprehensive

COLLECTION OF REALLY

HIGH CLASS ART WARES, RICH FANCY GOODS, RARE NOVELTIES, FINE TOYS, Etc.,

That has been shown in this, the "Imperial City."

It is an exposition in itself of carefully selected and exclusive fancy wares, gathered from all the novelty producing centres of the "Old World," being remarkable for their elegance in finish, durability in construction, and lowness in price; besides their originality is exclusive, and in many cases are solely controlled by us. We can assure you that the entire line, as we show, cannot be duplicated in all America.

A Visit Will Surely Repay You. No Obligation Incurred to Buy. 'Tis a Pleasure to Show Goods. All Are Welcome.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.

Corner Madison and Wabash.

WHY

PRICES ARE THE LOWEST AND OUR GOODS THE BEST

FIRST—*We manufacture all the Mahogany, Cherry, Walnut, and Oak*

Chamber Sets

That we sell—the ONLY *retail furniture house in the city that does;*

SECOND—*By so doing we save you one or more* Profits—*selling you the goods as low as other dealers* BUY INFERIOR goods at;

THIRD—*As we Manufacture these goods* EXCLUSIVELY FOR OUR OWN TRADE *you can rely upon their being made upon honor.*

HILDRETH & CO.,

221 & 223 State-st.

FACTORY—Corner of Jefferson and Randolph.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER

For the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane.

Proposals will be received till noon of November 1st next for furnishing the following bill of lumber for the Central Hospital for the Insane:

4—8x 8—28	6—2x12—22	60—2x 8—1o
4—8x 8—30	47—3x12—20	368—2x 8—16
4—8x 8—16	498—2x12—18	1,462—2x 8—14
4—8x 8—12	91—2x12—16	162—2x 8—12
32—4x 6—12	14—2x12—14	160—2x 6—27
2—4x 6—14	37—2x12—12	30—2x 6—30
20—4x 4—22	4—2x10—28	53—2x 6—18
4—2x 4—14	4—2x10—26	126—2x 6—16
830—2x14—26	12—2x10—30	204—2x 6—14
4—2x14—24	9—2x10—18	6—2x 6—12
4—2x14—22	15—2x10—16	180—2x 4—22
3—2x14—20	1,105—2x10—14	357—2x 4—16
16—2x14—18	1,128—2x10—12	18—2x 4—14
2—2x14—16	183—2x 8—36	800—2x 3—16
4—2x14—14	282—2x 8—24	1—2x12—18
4—2x14—12	147—2x 8—22	16—2x13—14
223—2x12—36	581—2x 8—20	*Oak.

All of the above to be No. 1 piece stuff, free from large or loose knots, shakes, or splits, well seasoned and dry when delivered.

26—1x6—16	No. 1 fencing, free from large or
270—1x6—16	loose knots, splits, or shakes, well
1.8—1x6—14	seasoned and perfectly dry when
870—1x6—12	delivered.
5,000—1x3—16	

52,000 feet No. 1 common boards, rough, 1 inch thick, free from large or loose knots, seasoned, and dry.

21,400 feet 6-inch B white pine tongued and grooved flooring, free from large or loose knots, splits, or shakes, seasoned, and dry.

6,300 feet 12-inch B stock boards 16 ft. long.
300 feet 12-inch B stock boards 14 ft. long.
300 ft. 2d clear white pine, 1¼ in. thick, 16 ft. long, 12 in. wide.
700 ft. 2d clear white pine, 1¼ in. thick, 14 ft. long, 12 in. wide.
700 ft. 2d clear white pine, 1½ in. thick, 16 ft. long, 12 in. wide.
1,000 ft. 2d clear white pine, 1½ in. thick, 14 ft. long, 12 in. wide.
600 ft. 2d clear white pine, 1¼ in. thick, 14 ft. long [redacted] in. wide.
34 pieces 2x8—14. Clear and select.

All of above to be dressed two sides.

40,000 ft. No. 1 common boards, 16 ft. long, dressed one side.

157,000 lath, seasoned and dry, free from sap or knots.

All lumber in this bill, where not otherwise particularly specified, to be white pine; all to be best of the kind specified, grades in accordance with the system of grading as practiced in Chicago, and all to be well seasoned and dry when delivered. All of the above lumber to be delivered on the cars at Jacksonville, Illinois, and subject to the inspection of the Architect of the Board of Trustees, whose decision shall be final, and all lumber rejected by him as not equal to specifications to be removed from the grounds of the hospital at the expense of the bidder.

Bidders may give the difference in price between green and dried lumber, in the different kinds, except the finishing lumber.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond for the fulfillment of his contract.

The finishing lumber must be delivered within thirty days after the contract is awarded, and the whole bill on or before April 1st, 1884. Bids may be addressed to the undersigned, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Lumber." The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids if considered for the interest of the institution.

H. F. CARRIEL, Supt.,
Jacksonville, Ill.

Oct. 15th, 1883.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

COLD FEET

Are the cause of many diseases.

SAVE THE DOCTOR'S BILL!

And purchase a pair of Shoes

For Yourself, For Your Wife, For Your Children,

AT THE

BEE HIVE

MAMMOTH

Shoe Sale!

THIS WEEK!

REMEMBER, WE SELL

Ladies' Button and Side Lacing at 89c per pair.

C. M. Henderson's Chicago Best Shoes. Ladies' Kid Goat, Fargo top, at $1.97 per pair. Worth $4.00.

M. G. Rogers & Co., Cincinnati. Ladies' Kid and Goat Shoe at $2.95 per pair. Fully worth $5.00.

Infants' Button Shoes at 19c per pair.

Children's Cur. Button Shoes at 69c per pair.

Children's School Shoes at 89c per pair.

MORGENTHAU, BAULAND & CO.

174 and 176 State-st.

LEADING

Millinery Establishment

OF THE NORTHWEST.

REMEMBER, this is the establishment where daily more than a hundred dozen FELT HATS are sold.

Wool Felts in all colors 29c each.

Fine French Fur Felt Hats at 68c each (others ask $1.50 to $2.75 for the same article).

UNDERWEAR

In Medium, Fine, and Extra Fine qualities.

HOSIERY

In almost endless variety, and prices to suit all.

NECKWEAR

In Ten Times the variety of any other house.

GLOVES.

Street, Dress, and Driving Gloves, best makes and lowest prices.

HDKFS.

Men's Fancy Linen H. S. Hdkfs., latest Parisian Patterns.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.

Coon & Co.'s LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS.

ASK YOUR FURNISHER FOR THEM.

NECKWEAR,

MANUFACTURED BY

Tomlinson, Smith & Co.,

156 and 158 Fifth-av.

Packing-House for Rent.

The Stavens & Oburn Packing-House at Kansas City, Mo., is for rent. It is well located and thoroughly equipped both for beef and pork packing. For terms and further particulars apply to the owner,

W. C. OBURN,
Kansas City, Mo.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of W. McFarland & Son was this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. McFarland having sold his interest to Thomas McFarland.

All debts owing to said firm are to be received by said Thomas McFarland, and all demands on the said firm will be paid by him.

WALLACE McFARLAND.
THOMAS McFARLAND.

October, 1883.

THOS. M'FARLAND,

Successor to W. McFarland & Son. Hardwood Lumber, Black Walnut, Whitewood Ash, White Oak, Red Oak, Maple, Cherry, Butternut, Red Gum, Soft Elm, etc., etc. A full stock in the various sizes and qualities, and well seasoned.

Office and Yard, corner Kinzie and Morgan-sts. Chicago, Oct. 11, 1883.

Mark's Reclining Chair.

BEST in the world. Send for catalogue. Sole Western Agents, 221 and 223 State-st. HILDRETH & CO.

Variety! Variety!

ARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE

VARIETY in Fall and Winter Stock is endless.
VARIETY in Fall Suits.
VARIETY in Winter Suits.
VARIETY in Men's Suits.
VARIETY in Youths' Suits.
VARIETY in Boys' Suits.
VARIETY in School Suits.
VARIETY in Children's Suits.
VARIETY in Fall Overcoats.
VARIETY in Winter Overcoats.
VARIETY in Newmarket Overcoats.
VARIETY in Men's Overcoats.
VARIETY in Youths' Overcoats.
VARIETY in Boys' Overcoats.
VARIETY in Children's Overcoats.
VARIETY in Hats and Caps.
VARIETY in Style.
VARIETY in Design.
VARIETY in the arrangement of our IMMENSE stock, which we warrant to be the Best in make and material and the Lowest in price.

Putnam Clothing House,

Northeast Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

MINER, BEAL & CO., Proprietors.
W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

HOSIERY DEPT.

We have placed on sale 1,000 dozen of Ladies' Imported Fall-Weight

COTTON HOSE.

The stock comprises Ingrain Solid Colors, all of the best dye and fast; also newest designs of Fancy Stripes, Ribbed, Plain, and two shades, all sizes,

Price, 25c per Pair.

The above is the greatest bargain of the season in Hosiery.

ARTISTIC WALL PAPER!

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

S. A. MAXWELL & Co.

134 & 136 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER OF

CLEVELAND NON-EXPLOSIVE

SAFETY LAMPS,

(Say 150),

Brass finish, with shades and brackets; a few with standards. Will sell very cheap. Inquire of Cashier, Tribune Counting-room.

Perfect Fitting and Superior Quality

SHIRTS

"Made to Order" at Reasonable Prices.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 & 186 State-st.

THURSDAY ALL DAY.

MUSLIN SALE!
FIRE SALE!
WATER SALE!
SMOKE SALE!
CALICO SALE!

We Quote Prices for Thursday as Below:

Good Unbleached Muslin at 1c per yard, for Sheeting, etc.

Good Quality Calico at 2c per yard.

189 pieces DeBeige Dress Goods worth 15c per yard. Our price is 9c per yard.

5,000 pairs of Gents' Socks, assorted colors, in Wool and Cotton, worth from 15c to 35c. Our price is 5c per pair.

20,000 people visited our house on Monday last. This is the greatest sale of this kind that ever took place. Call early and avoid the rush.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 and 186 State-st.

S. SHIREK.

NEW STYLES.

The Largest and Choicest assortment of

STYLISH HATS AND BONNETS

Ever exhibited in Chicago.

New Styles of Felt Hats are just received.

W. H. HAGEDON.

WHITNEY PIANOS.

We desire to call the attention of the Musical public and trade generally to these celebrated and reliable Pianofortes, which combine every improvement in Tone, Touch, Power, and Durability, and have won for themselves a high reputation for unrivaled excellence wherever introduced.

ALL OUR PIANOS

Have the Overstrung Bass, French Grand Action, Full Iron Frame, Carved Legs, and Lyre.

All in want of a Reliable Piano at a very moderate price should examine these beautiful instruments, which we offer on VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED.

For catalogue and terms address

C. J. WHITNEY,

182 and 184 Wabash-av.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

WASHINGTON.

Effect of the Civil-Rights Decision on District of Columbia Suits.

Probability of a New Issue Growing Out of the Court's Action.

The Texas Land-Grant Case Considered by the Cabinet—Action Deferred.

Results of the First Three Months' Working of the Civil-Service Law.

Fraudulent Transactions of Pension-Claim Agents—Swindles Practiced on Veterans.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

COMMENTS OF POLITICIANS, BLACK AND WHITE, ON THE DECISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The suggestion that certain Republicans would be likely to use the Civil-Rights decision as the basis of a new political issue will be verified. There are several Republican Congressmen in the city. Almost the sole subject discussed by them today has been the decision. Every one of them who has been called upon says that unquestionably an attempt will be made to commit the Republicans as a party to a movement in favor of a constitutional amendment which shall embody in it the principles of the void Civil-Rights act. Some of these Congressmen regret the decision of the court. One of them says that Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is as able a lawyer as there is on the Supreme bench, and he, throughout the debate, found the law constitutional. Others are pleased with the decision for the reason that, as they put it, it will infuse new life into politics, will awaken some old enthusiasm, will make the Republican party once more the party of moral ideas, will arouse sentiment, and, if in a less degree, will revive the spirit of the old anti-slavery movement. If the Congressmen who are here fairly represent the average Republican opinion, unquestionably the Democrats will be compelled to decide whether or not they will favor a constitutional amendment embodying the features of the Civil-Rights law. This probably would not be an issue which the Democrats would welcome, for, unless Republican opinion is much deceived, the Democratic party would be compelled to place itself in antagonism to such a movement.

District-Attorney Corkhill says that the suit now being prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the District to ascertain the rights of colored people under the Civil-Rights act here will be prosecuted notwithstanding the decision of the United States Supreme Court, as latter does not affirmatively declare the operation of the law in the district. Mr. Corkhill does not think the decision will have any effect here, as all classes have accepted the situation, and there are practically no discriminations on account of color. The better class of colored citizens do not desire to make themselves offensive.

Ex-Senator Bruce, Register of the Treasury, admits that he is very greatly discouraged by the decision, and says that it will carry the country back fifteen years; that nothing has happened since the War to so much discourage the colored race.

Mr. John F. Cook, Collector of Taxes of the District, does not regard the decision as a step backward in civilization. He thinks public sentiment is very much more favorable to the colored people now than when the law was passed, and he does not think the decision will be in any way an injury to the colored race, except in some localities where there is great ignorance. There is to be a meeting of the colored people next Monday night to consider the situation.

SOUTHETN PACIFIC.

THE LAND-GRANT CASE BEFORE THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—At the Cabinet meeting today, the subject of referring the application of the Southern Pacific Railroad for the Texas land-grant to the Attorney-General for an opinion was informally discussed but no action taken in the matter, and the question was dropped until the next meeting of the Cabinet Friday. Judge Payson who has been active in opposition to the transfer of the grant, will leave for home in the morning, but he has arranged to be informed if any decisive steps are likely to be taken, in which event he will return here at once. Agents of the Southern Pacific are, meauwhile, said to be very active in higher quarters, endeavoring to secure a reference to the Attorney-General.

CIVIL SERVICE.

THE LAW EVADED BY THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The Civil-Service Commissioners have completed the first three months of their service. During that time under the operation of the law twelve clerks have been appointed by competitive examinations in the War Department, six in the Treasury Department, and two in the Post-Office Department. These figures are suggestive. It is, for instance, extraordinary that twice as many clerks should have been called for from the War Department in the same time as from the Treasury, in view of the fact that the average number of vacancies in the Treasury hitherto from natural causes—deaths and resignations—has been at least three each week. The small number of clerks called for confirm the reports current at the time the Civil-Service law went into effect that the several departments had filled every possible vacancy which was found present or immediately prospective with friends of political people in order to evade the Civil-Service law.

PENSION SWINDLES.

INESTIGATING THE DOINGS OF CLAIM AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Another pension-claim agent here is under investigation for sending worthless C. O. D. packages by express to applicants for pension. Four cases in all have been called to the attention of the Commissioner of Pensions, three from Illinois and one from Iowa. The special case now under investigation is one reported to the office by Mrs. A. M. Lowry, late Matron of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Normal, Ill. She had intrusted her claim to them and paid $2. She heard nothing for six months when a package marked "C. O. D., $10.50," came to the express office and a notice by mail from the claim agent that important papers in her claim had been sent her by express. She wrote the agent that she would have nothing to do with the package, and believed it an imposition. A case reported in May, and under examination with the rest, was that of Sebertshon, Company B, Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteers. He had an agreement to pay the agent $10 if a pension was secured, and nothing if the case failed. Very soon he was importuned for $5 and paid it. Next a C. O. D. package for $5, with five cents charges came. He raised the money and took it, when he found only his discharge returned, with a lot of papers which were worthless to him. Another C. O. D. package for $9.75 was sent to W. H. Phelps, Allen Springs, Ill. It contained an order for examination which the pension office would have sent without any expense to the claimant. A C. O. D. package for $9 was also sent to the mother of George Phelps, of the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers at Allen Springs.

SHIP-BUILDING.

A SWEDISH INVENTOR'S DESIGN FOR SWIFT AND STRONG STEAMSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, member of Congress from San Francisco, called at the White House yesterday in company with Capt. Charles G. Lundborg, formerly of the Royal Swedish navy, to present a memorial inviting the attention of the President and Congress to what is described as a remarkably novel and important design for the construction of ocean steamships, which the Swedish inventor seeks to have adopted by our Government for cruisers of unprecedented speed, and capable of carrying a few guns of the greatest weight. The most prominent feature of the design is that of so constructing the main body of the ship astern as to divide the water horizontally instead of vertically, thus providing for the use of twin screws of the largest propelling power, with their shafts safely supported within the ship's lower hull. By this means, in combination with great sharpness of lines and other advantages, it is claimed that ships may be built according to the proposed designs that will make upward of twenty-knots per hour, and cross the Atlantic in five and one-half days. The memorial embodies letters addressed to Capt. Lundborg by Admiral Ammen, of the United States Navy; W. H. Webb, of New York, and a number of other persons, vouched for by Admiral Ammen as "the most eminent shipbuilders and experts in our country," all commending this proposed new departure in naval architecture in the highest terms. They assert in substance that vessels can be thus constructed to have greater speed, greater carrying capacity, and greater safety than have ever thus far been attained by ocean steamships. The memorialists, after setting forth the novel feature of the invention and referring to the testimonials of the leading shipbuilders, say:

May it not, therefore, be assumed that if this invention posses the merit conceded for it by the eminent shipbuilders who hace examined and approved it, that its development and application by the United States Government will be the surest and most speedy means of laying a reliable foundation for an effective navy, and for a merchant marine adequate to the demands of our ocean carrying trade in the transportation of American mails, passengers, and products, which are now carried in foreign bottoms, and for which the American people pay annually to foreign shipowners over $150,000,000? I respectfully submit this important invention to your most favorable consideration for such action as may seem to be wise and expedient, in the hope that it may be the means of speedily restoring the United States to her former position of power and prestige upon the seas.

A LARGE CLAIM.

A SUIT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT FOR $1,000,000 DAMAGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Gen. B. F. Butler, as attorney for the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, has filed in the Department of Justice a claim for $1,000,000 damages for property and water-rights which will be used by the Government in effecting the proposed extension of the water-supply of the District. It is said the whole water-power and the greater part of Conn's Island will be used in making the extension. At the Department of Justice all information regarding the details of the claim and what course will be pursued by the Government in the matter is refused, the Attorney-General desiring that nothing be published in that connection at present.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Martha M. Watkins.

Mrs. Martha M. Watkins died at No. 3010 Indiana avenue yesterday morning after a lingering illness. Her husband died about eighteen years ago, and her only son some two or three years ago, leaving a wife and two small children. Deceased was a sister of Mr. George A. Cobb, one of the proprietors of the Tremont House, who has cared for and watched over her with the tenderest solicitude during all the years of her widowhood, and especially during her protracted illness. The funeral will take place from the late residence at 11 a. m. today by carriages to Rosehill.

Thomas Garner Lawrence.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Thomas Garner Lawrence, son of Francis C. Lawrence, of New York, died here today of typhoid-fever. He was a senior, and was generally recognized as a most popular student. The disease was contracted while he was abroad this summer. Until yesterday hopes were entertained of his recovery. He will be buried from "The Little Church Around the Corner" in New York Thursday. There will be a large attendance.

Typhoid has attacked other students, including La Fayette Blanchard Gleason, 1885 of Delphi, N. Y.; William Partridge Brandagee, 1886, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Charles C. Wheelock, of Mantorville, Minn., and Walter Sterrett, Baldwin, 1885, of Chicago. Gleason and Baldwin have been taken home. The college authorities say that in each case the disease was contracted during the summer vacation, and the physicians say there is no danger of the disease spreading among other students.

Francois Barthelmy, a Veteran of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—At Happy Jack, in Plaquemine, died yesterday François Barthelmy, aged 94 years. He was a veteran of the battle of New Orleans under Jackson, and is the third survivor of that fight borne on the pension rolls who has died within thirty days.

James Lloyd Greene.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 16.—James Lloyd Greene, aged 56, a prominent citizen and manufacturer, Mayor for three terms, and Republican candidate for Governor in 1875, died suddenly in the Adirondack Mountains of pneumonia.

REMOVING CONFEDERATE DEAD.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 16.—The remains of the Southern soldiers disinterred at Arlington National Cemetery arrived from Washington this morning and were taken to Raleigh, N. C., under an escort of detachments of the military companies of this city and Portsmouth. Minute guns were fired from the time the steamer came in sight until the remains were transferred to the cars. The flags of the city and harbor were at half-mast, bells tolled, and hundreds of ex-Confederate veterans were in line in the civic and military procession. The floral offerings were profuse. The Ladies' Memorial Association of Portsmouth joined in the procession when the remains reached the city.

RECOVERED HER REASON.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Miss Lillian Spencer, the actress, whose reason was dethroned while playing the part of Cora in "The Creole" at Atlanta, Ga., Saturday night, arrived in this city this morning. She went at once to her mother's home. Her sickness was of a very peculiar nature. A member of the family said: "Her reason was dethroned for about twelve hours. During that time she made a desperate attempt to commit suicide, but was prevented by the persons in charge. She is all right again now."

BASE-BALL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Henry B. Bennett, President of the Union Base-Ball Association, has called a meeting of that organization for Saturday, Oct. 20, at the Bingham House, Philadelphia, for the purpose of taking action on applications for membership.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Providence	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0—4
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—3

CAN'T DO BUSINESS IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—State-Commissioner-of-Insurance Moore today refused permission to the Western Fire, Marine & Plate-Glass Insurance Company, of Chicago, to do business in the State of Ohio. The refusal is based on the ground that this company carries more than one kind of insurance, and such being the fact it is contrary to the insurance laws of Ohio as contained in the revised statutes.

NEW YORK.

Doubly Fatal Fight Between Professional Thieves in "Shang" Draper's Den.

Vanderbilt and Gould Said to Have Borrowed Enormous Sums for Stock Operations.

Suspension of Adler Bros. & Newbouer, Dry-Goods Jobbers, with Heavy Liabilities.

Organization of a Company to Lay Cables Between England and the United States.

A Decision by Which Four Young Ladies Become Possessed of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

FATAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THIEVES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Four criminals stood in a group in front of the bar in Tom. alias "Shang," Draper's saloon at No. 466 Sixth avenue, a few minutes before 2 o'clock this morning. After gulping down some liquor they began to converse. Just then the side door leading to the saloon from the adjoining entry was suddenly opened and a man rushed in holding a revolver in his right hand. Without saying a word to anybody he began firing at John Walsh, professionally known as "Johnny the Mick," who was one of the group of drinkers. Walsh's companions, who recognized the intruder as "Johnnie" Irving, a well-known thief, became panic-stricken at the first report of the pistol and made for the door to escape from the place. Walsh backed along the counter toward the rear of the place with his right hand in his overcoat pocket, where he carried his pistol, and Irving followed him closely, pointing his revolver at him. There are no living witnesses of what followed. The reports of pistols fired in rapid succession were almost immediately heard, and when a number of men, attracted by the noise, rushed into the place, they found Walsh and Irving lying dead on the floor of the billiard-room, which is just behind the bar-room of the saloon.

DRAPER'S DEN.

Draper's place is about the middle of the block, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-streets. At 1 o'clock this morning the front doors were closed and locked, but the side door opening into the street was open. The proprietor left at about 1.45 and went into a restaurant, next door, where he sat eating oysters with "Red" Leary at the time of the shooting. His barkeeper, Harry Hope, a son of James Hope, who is now serving a term in prison for trying to rob a San Francisco bank, was behind the bar. In Walsh's party were Patrick Leary, a gambler and thief from Erie, Pa.; Michael Fay, a New York burglar; and William Vosburgh, once one of the smartest sneak bank-thieves in the country. Nathaniel Roth, known to the police as "Gilly the Blue," was in a retiring room attached to the saloon. When the shooting began Hope jumped over the bar and started for the door, quickly followed by all except Walsh and Irving. Vosburgh, who was the last to escape, saw the latter following Walsh into the billiard-room.

In the excitement following Sergt. Hickey, of Byrne's staff, who was in the restaurant, came out with Draper and "Red" Leary and arrested Billy Porter, a bosom friend of Irving, as he was leaving Draper's saloon. In his overcoat pocket a pistol was found, three barrels of which had been discharged. When Draper entered his saloon with his friends they found Walsh and Irving on their backs on the sanded floor of the billiard-room. Blood streamed from the wounds received by the men. The bodies of the two formed an acute angle, the feet nearly touching. A revolver was on the floor in the right hand of each. Irving was dead when the men entered, and Walsh, who was gasping, drew a few long breaths and died without a struggle.

ARRESTS.

As soon as ambulances had been sent for, Capt. Williams was notified, and on arriving at the saloon he put every man in the place under arrest. Draper, the two Learys, Hope, Vosburgh, and Roth were taken to the station-house. The ambulance from the New York Hospital arrived, but as the men were both dead the surgeon refused to have anything to do with the bodies. They were taken to the station-house.

STATEMENTS.

Vosburgh at the station said he was the last to leave the bar-room after Irving appeared, and as he left he saw Irving shoot twice at Walsh while the latter was feeling for his pistol and retreating toward the billiard-room. Patrick Leary said that as he passed out of the side door he brushed against a man in the hallway whom he recognized as Porter. The latter had his right hand in the pistol-pocket of his overcoat and acted as if he was about to draw. The other man could tell nothing except that Irving had entered the bar-room and begun shooting at Walsh at sight.

Irving was shot over the right ear and in the right shoulder, and a ball had penetrated the left side of Walsh near the heart, while another had struck the knuckle of the third finger of the left hand, plowed up the back of the hand, and passed out just before reaching the wrist.

Coroner Martin discharged Draper and "Red" Leary because it was proven that they were not in the saloon when the shooting occurred. The other prisoners were held until 4 o'clock afternoon, when the Coroner had them brought before him at his office, and discharged all except Porter and Patrick Leary. Porter was turned over to the custody of Capt. Williams and Leary was sent to the House of Detention in default of $500 as a witness.

CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

Both men killed were notorious thieves, and their death was the result of a feud of long standing between them. Irving and Porter were members of the same gang, and Walsh was supposed by them to have divulged their secrets to the police. Irving was but recently released from Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia. Porter, Irving's friend, also came out of prison four months ago in Brooklyn. While the two were in prison Walsh had spoken of them in opprobrious terms. He had also used their names freely in connection with the murder of George Leonidas Leslie, alias Howard, alias "Western George," who was killed in Brooklyn in May, 1878. Leslie was a burglar, and had been treacherously shot in the back. The gang made no way with him because they thought he was telling too many secrets. Porter and Irving were suspected. Walsh went about hinting that he could send the men to the gallows for murdering Leslie. The police say they knew that Porter and Irving had been watching for Walsh ever since they were released from prison, and that they had threatened to kill him on sight.

A DEATH-HUNT.

That Irving was on his track this morning and that he entered Draper's saloon with the intention of killing him is shown by the fact that he had his pistol in his hand when he first appeared on the floor. That Porter was associated with him in the death-hunt would seem to be shown by the evidence of Patrick Leary and the fact that he was captured running from the saloon where the shooting occurred with a revolver of which three barrels were empty.

Draper's saloon was open as usual today, and a gang of curious men strayed into the place during the day. The blood-stains on the floor of the billiard-room had been scrubbed out and business was going on at lively rate in the bar-room.

DID PORTER KILL WALSH?

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—An autopsy was held this evening on the bodies of Irving and Walsh. Irving was killed by a 40-calibre bullet corresponding with those remaining in Walsh's revolver. Walsh, however, was killed by a 32-calibre bullet, while Irving's revolver carried one of 38. A revolver taken from the pocket of "Billy" Porter, who was arrested, contained three recently-exploded cartridges and carried a 32-calibre bullet. The police are convinced that they can prove that Walsh was killed by Porter and that the murder had been planned by him and Irving.

THE COURTS.

A WILL CASE DECIDED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Surrogate of Queens County gave an important decision this morning. It gives to four young ladies an estate valued at $50,000. Dr. William Miller, of New York, had four daughters at the time of his second marriage. He gave his last wife deeds of real estate and left her all his property in his will, thus disinheriting his daughters. After his death Mrs. Miller, who had no children, adopted a girl and named her Lillie May Miller. Mrs. Miller made a will bequeathing all her estate to this adopted child. She had no heirs. Lillie May, who was also without heirs, died suddenly of diphtheria. The Surrogate now decides that the property reverts to Dr. Miller's daughters by his first marriage.

SENTENCED.

George Stillwagner was sentenced to twelve years and six months at hard labor. Stillwagner was the leader of a gang of roughs who assaulted and robbed the passengers on the Rockaway Railroad train last August.

Maurice McNamara, who killed John Smith by breaking his neck with a club, was convicted of assault in the third degree and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and $500 fine.

Daniel Courtney, a bartender, who killed Thomas Young, a longshoreman, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to State prison for life.

EXECUTORS ACCUSED OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

Surrogate Rollins has denied the application made several months ago on behalf of Beverly B. Tilden to open the accounts of the executors under his father's will in order to show that their expenditures were extravagant and contrary to the provisions of the will. William Tilden died in 1869, leaving an estate valued at nearly $2,000,000. Beverly was a minor until 1880. The affidavits in support of the motion assert that when a division of the property was made it was so reduced that there was only enough left to provide for the annuity of the widow and to give less than $100,000 to the two younger sons.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER INDICTED.

Charles A. Dewey, wanted to answer various charges of swindling and forgery in Boston and in many Western cities, and who is now under arrest in San Francisco, was indicted by the grand jury here today on the charge of defrauding J. W. Nightingale out of $13,000 by forging a bill of lading for 3,000 boxes of cheese, said to have been sent to Bristol, England.

AN EXTRA GRAND JURY.

Chief-Justice Davis has ordered an Oyer and Terminer grand jury called, the first Oyer and Terminer grand jury since 1877. It is intended to investigate the frauds on the City Treasury, while the other grand jury attends to ordinary criminal business.

THE SLATER FUND.

EDUCATION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The annual meeting of the trustees of the John T. Slater fund was held today, ex-President Hayes in the chair. The Rev. D. A. G. Haygood, general agent of the fund, submitted his report. It shows that more than half the colored children in the Southern States who are of the proper age to attend school were not enrolled, and that the great majority of the colored teachers are ignorant and unskilful. It also suggests practical plans for the education of the colored people of the South. The report of the finance committee and the treasurer, Morris K. Jesup, were received and referred to auditing committee. It appears the income of the fund for the current year is about $60,000, from which an appropriation of $20,000 has already been made, and $16,000 has been allotted to twelve institutions in seven Southern States. All these institutions have undertaken to provide industrial training. Other appropriations will soon be made, to the extent of the available means on hand.

Ex-President Hayes and other members of the Board of Trustees were guests of Morris K. Jessup at dinner this evening.

CABLES.

A NEW COMPANY ORGANIZED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—[Special.]—A company has been organized by a party of well-known business-men of this city for the purpose of laying ocean cables between England and this country. The principal end sought by the new corporation is to afford reasonable and rapid communication for business purposes. To this end the company's lines will run, as nearly as possible, directly from this city to Liverpool and London. A western terminus has been selected within a few miles of New York. It is proposed to make the rates about one-half those now charged, and guarantees against amalgamation or pooling will be provided. The gentlemen interested in the enterprise are mostly members of the exchanges. The President is ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James. Some of the Directors are A. H. Rice, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; David H. Bingham of David Bingham & Bros., E. R. Livermore of E. R. & R. B. Livermore, W. H. Guion of Williams & Guion, John H. Hebert of Hebert & Allen, A. D. Straus of A. D. Straus & Co., Stone F. Plumner of Pomeroy & Plummer, and E. A. Quintard, President of the Citizens' Savings-Bank. J. C. Henston, of No. 170 Broadway, has been appointed Secretary. Almost the entire sum of money necessary is assured, and negotiations are in progress for two cables of a new kind, said to be cheaper and better than any now in use. There is a genuine interest in the enterprise among business-men, especially members of the Produce Exchange, and its success is confidently expected.

FAILURE.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS SUSPEND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The suspension of Adler Bros. & Newbouer, jobbers in dry goods at 369 Broadway, today caused a feeling of uneasiness in the trade. Fears were expressed that this might be the forerunner of other failures in the same line of business. Small profits and heavy expenses were the causes given for Adler Bros. & Newbouer's suspension, which was resolved upon, it seems, three or four days ago. The assignment was filed today. It was stated that the liabilities were about $300,000, of which two-thirds was for merchandise. The preferences amount to $105,761. The members of the firm say that they intend to resume if possible. They cannot tell yet how far the assets will go toward paying their debts. Last February the firm claimed to be worth $900,000, including real estate, and declared that they owed only $40,000. The present firm is composed of Seligman and Samuel Adler and Goodman Newbouer. The firm has existed for thirty-five years. It was forced to suspend in 1866, but subsequently paid all obligations dollar for dollar and resumed. At one time the firm claimed to possess a capital of $250,000. The heaviest preferred creditors are: Jacob Adler & Co., $18,500; Weiler, Haas & Krause, $68,807; and Caroline Adler, $16,595.

VANDERBILT AND GOULD.

RUMORS OF ENORMOUS LOANS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—[Special.]—If reports be true the stock market is framing itself for a better shape. Mr. Vanderbilt is understood to have made a large loan running for a year, placing a portion of his Governments against it, and Mr. Gould, it is said, has borrowed a million sterling. Those loans, it is understood, were made, not for the purpose of precipitating a boom upon the public, but to protect the stocks in which they are interested against bear raids, and to strengthen them if it be deemed advisable.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

MINOR DISPATCHES.

There was much excitement in the coffee market yesterday.

The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have reflected the old board of officers.

John Dillon, long an associate of Parnell in the Land-League movements, says that no "political significance" is attached to his (Dillon's) visit to this country. He will not make speeches in the United States.

Jack Mulvey, alias James Clark, a notorious counterfeiter, was arrested Monday. He offered the officer $50 for his freedom. The bribe failing, he pleaded guilty, and asked to be given ten years right away. Mulvey escaped from the officers in 1879 by leaping out of a third-story window.

POLITICS.

Small Legislative Working Majority of the Iowa Republicans.

Law Defying Whiskyites Prefer Fighting Prohibition to High-License.

The Fusion Congressional Candidate to Succeed Cutts Elected in the Sixth District.

A State Ticket Nominated by the Anti-Butler Greenbackers of Massachusetts.

Democratic Congressmen from Texas Full of Wrath and Bitterness Toward Each Other.

IOWA.

A NARROW REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE—PROHIBITION VS. HIGH-LICENSE.

DES MOINES, Oct. 16.—[Special.—The official count on the members of the Legislature as far as received has made no changes in the membership except to confirm the election of Huskin (Democrat) over Palmer (Republican) in Washington by three majority. This is the district which has heretofore been classed as doubtful. The complexion of the House is therefore settled as composed of fifty-two Republicans and forty-eight opposition. This is an uncomfortably narrow margin for the enactment of legislation which may be construed as a partisan measure. If all of those fifty-two are personally strong Prohibitionists the passage of a prohibitory law would be a tedious and uncertain matter. With several of them known to be personally opposed to such a statute, it becomes more tedious and more uncertain still. It is true that several Greenbackers are counted upon as pledged to prohibition, and who are looked to in this hour of trouble by the advocates of the late amendment, but it is doubtful if they can be relied upon. They can be more reliably depended upon to take that course which will most embarrass the narrow Republican majority. If that, in their judgment, is to oppose prohibition, they will oppose it. The outlook now is that a statute will not be passed, but that the halting members who got through by narrow majorities, and they are quite numerous, will take refuge in sub mission, and again formulate an amendment for ratification at the polls. This will be a shifting of the burden upon the shoulders of the people. Meanwhile the saloon interests in such cities as Des Moines and Ottumwa are crying for prohibition. They claim that the high license resorted to by several Iowa cities will certainly exterminate them. They know that in such cities under prohibition the power to tax them is taken away, and that the sale of liquor will be forever restrained. Here in Des Moines the saloonkeepers were scarcely visible on election-day. Generally they are to be seen at the polls, and are interested workers. Their absence being unusual, inquiry among them elicited the universal answer that for them prohibition is preferable to the $1,000 license. The enactment of something like the Nebraska law by the forthcoming Assembly would be the triumph of the best moral forces of the State.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The following is the official vote for Congressman in the Sixth Iowa District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. E. Cutts, Cook, fusionist, has 234 majority: Stiles, 14,653; Cook, 14,868.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE ANTI-BUTLER GREENBACKERS NOMINATE A STATE TICKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Those Greenbackers who believe it more important to promote the principles and preserve the organization of their party than to gratify the ambition of Gov. Butler met today in Worcester and nominated a State ticket of their own. John F. Arnold, who ran for Lieutenant-Governor in 1878 on the Butler and Greenback tickets, was nominated for Governor after E. Moody Boynton had been nominated and had declined, and a series of strong resolutions setting forth the principles and hopes of the party was adopted. The convention was generally harmonious, and it was evident that no attempt was to be made to capture it for Gen. Butler. A little disturbance was made in the rear of the hall in the Governor's interest, but it had no leadership, and came only from local sympathizers who happened to saunter into the convention hall. G. B. Hutchinson, the Secretary of the Butler Greenback State Committee, was present in the character of a reporter to see the size of the convention, and was courteously greeted by some of his former associates. The attendance of delegates was stated by Mr. Arnold, who presided, at 140, though hardly that number was visible at any one time. It was stated that 300 were anxious to be present, but were prevented by their lack of means. It was evident that the convention was to be recognized by the National organization, for Col. Lee Crandall, editor of the party's organ at Washington and Secretary of the National Greenback Committee, was present with encouragement, and Solon Chase and Dr. T. A. Bland spoke earnest words against fusion with either of the two great parties. Some of the most prominent Greenbackers in the State were present as delegates, and a State Committee was formed for earnest missionary work.

The rest of the ticket is made up as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor—George E. Dutton, Boston.

Secretary of State—A. B. Brown, Worcester.

Attorney-General—Charles A. Taber, Lynn.

Treasurer—Washington Wendell of Orange.

Auditor—George W. Kimball, of Natick.

BUTLER'S CHANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The most conflicting reports reach here as to Butler's chances in Massachusetts. Woodworth, the defeated candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Butler ticket last year, who is here today, predicts with the utmost enthusiasm that Butler will carry the State by 15,000, and he said publicly that any one would be safe in betting on such a result. On the contrary, letters received here today from conservative men connected with the Republican State Committee in Massachusetts express the greatest certainty in the defeat of Butler.

TEXAS.

TROUBLE AMONG THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS—AN OPINION OF BUTLER.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Two of the most prominent Democratic leaders in Texas are at daggers' points. Reagan and Wellborn, Congressmen from this State, are the belligerent pair. Representative Culberson is also concerned, but preserves an ominous silence. A few days ago Judge Reagan in a newspaper interview not only opposed but absolutely denounced any Democrat who dared to think of supporting Sam Randall. Messrs. Wellborn and Culberson, it is well known, are quoted in the political price current as favoring the Pennsylvanian. Now comes Wellborn, to whom the question was put, "Mr. Wellborn, have you seen Judge Reagan's interview in the *News*?"

"Yes, sir."

"What have you to say in regard to his reference to yourself?"

"Nothing, sir, absolutely nothing! I have not yet sufficiently recovered from my surprise at reading it to be in a mood to express an opinion on it. I leave the public to form its own conclusions as to the good taste which prompted it, and at the proper time will give it such attention as it deserves."

The reporter continued: "You won't say, then, whether you will vote for Mr. Randall or not?"

"No, sir, not now. I will leave for Washington the 25th of the month, and will wait until I arrive before deciding on my final course."

"I understand that you do not share in Judge Reagan's denunciation of Mr. Tilden?"

"No, sir, I do not. It is remarkably strange to me that a Southern Democrat could have found it consistent with his views to denounce a man like Tilden, and in the same breath almost say a good word for Ben Butler, a man for whom the English language with all of its wealth of words, could not have found a more fitting title than the one which has been conferred upon him—that of 'The Beast.'"

"But do you think he could be nominated under any circumstances?"

"No, sir, and all this talk about such a thing is bosh of the very worst quality."

VIRGINIA.

MAHONE'S FIGHT FOR POWER—RIDDLEBERGER TO TAKE THE STUMP—EFFORTS TO BRING OUT THE COLORED VOTE.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 14.—Senators Mahone and Riddleberger are announced to speak at Buchanan, Botetourt County, the 20th inst. This will be the second time Mahone has appeared in the canvass this year, and the first that Riddleberger has, except on the stump in his own State Senatorial district. The importance of this struggle makes it necessary for Mahone and his colleague to make personal appeals to their followers. Riddleberger has generally been credited with being lukewarm in this contest. It is known, however, that he is now giving Mahone all possible aid, and that his failure to take the stump oftener was for purely personal reasons. The boom given the Democratic cause by the recent Ohio victory has greatly encouraged that party's leaders in this State, and will undoubtedly be worth thousands of votes to them in the approaching election. This was admitted yesterday by a prominent Republican Mahonite, who is also a Federal office-holder. Realizing the probability of failing of his white Democratic followers, Mahone is bending every energy to bring out the negro vote, especially in the close Legislative districts, where the undivided support of that race, with some help from the whites, will elect his candidates. In the white counties, it is said, the Mahone speakers profess to be glad that the Democrats carried Ohio. In sections where the blacks are in a majority that class is made to regard the Ohio victory as a great National disaster, and one which can only be remedied by Mahone's success in this State this year. The State officials, with few exceptions, have contributed liberally toward his campaign fund. In some instances even the most unimportant of this class have given one-tenth of their year's salary. Despite his possession of an abundance of means Mahone is believed to be very fearful that disaster will overtake him in the election Nov. 6.

THE NEGROES.

COLORED MEN IN COUNCIL AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The colored men's convention had another lively session today. After considerable wrangling reports of various committees were adopted, embracing resolutions condemning the action of local authorities in providing separate schools for colored children, criticising Congress for organizing junketing committees and squandering money in improving fish-ponds, favoring the passage of a National compulsory education law, complaining of the non-employment of colored men in responsible positions under the State Administration, asking tradesunions to open their doors to colored men, etc. The proceedings have been conducted amid great confusion. Arrangements have been made for a public meeting tomorrow night, at which a number of prominent gentlemen will make speeches.

The session tonight was devoted to the consideration of resolutions and an address on civil service. By a vote of 25 to 21 the Cairo convention resolutions denouncing bossism in the Republican party were laid on the table. Two indorsing Fred Douglass' Louisville speech and refusing to vote for men for office who do not properly recognize the colored race were adopted. The address from the Civil-Service Committee, which was also adopted, discussed practical steps for benefiting the negroes and improving their condition. It discusses the various methods by which the prejudice against caste may be removed, and points out as one of the means of accomplishing this end the acquiring of industrial educations by the colored youth in the institutions established under the act of Congress of July 24, 1862, in relation to industrial schools. The colored people of the State are strongly urged to earnest coöperation. "Individually we are weak," says the address, "and peculiarly we are poor, but by coöperation—by a joint union of effort and operation—we will be enabled to overcome the effects resulting from our weakness and poverty. We therefore urge upon our people the formation of coöperative organizations embracing every branch of legitimate business, and thereby concentrate our scanty earnings and combine our influence to the end that we may eventually take our rank and station among the nations of the earth."

OTHER POLITICAL MATTERS

JONGEE, OF OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—John G. Thompson was in the city today on a mission which he did not explain. When asked regarding his fight for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives he smiled and said he felt confident of getting the appointment. It is supposed that it is for the purpose of consulting with Pendleton, and perhaps with Mr. Carlisle, who resides in Covington, just across the river, that he is here now. Speaking of the recent election, he said the result was due entirely to the desire of the people for a change. The Western Reserve, which has been for a quarter of a century until this year a Republican stronghold, was Democratic prior to the Missouri compromise and the slavery agitation. The people up there, Mr. Thompson says, are now coming back to their first love. He says a desire to get rid of Foster cost the Republicans a good many votes. Regarding the work of his successor as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee Mr. Thompson spoke with some reserve, but said he could not see as any special credit could be claimed for Barger's work. It was not the committee who won the campaign, but the people.

FUSSION IN MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—In Natchez today two conventions were held and a joint ticket put out for the coming election in the County of Adams. This is the same fusion or checker-board movement which is operating all through Mississippi, and is a part of the scheme of absorption of the negro into the Democratic party. All negroes with strongly-grounded Republican principles are carefully kept off the ticket, as was Congressman Lynch's brother today in Natchez. The Supreme Court decision against the constitutionality of the Civil-Rights bill is hailed here with great delight as affording another pretext for the negro to abandon the Republican party and cooperate with the Democrats, who will in turn give him ample protection and full civil privileges as one of themselves.

YOUNG MR. ENGLISH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—The testimony taken in the matter of the contest of Will E. English for a seat in the Forty-eighth Congress from this district against Stanton J. Peelle, who holds the certificate, has been confined exclusively to the use of the springback ticket by the Republicans, English's theory and claim being that it was illegal. Some excitement among politicians was occasioned today by the announcement that W. P. Fishback, Master in Chancery of the United States Court, who recently disturbed the same class by attacking Congressman Peelle in a series of open letters for his vote on the Tariff bill, had testified against the contestee's interest in this investigation.

MGR. CAPEL.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Mgr. Capel is the guest of ex-Senator Kernan. Today they visited the advanced school of the public school system. Mgr. Capel briefly addressed the children, impressing on them the importance of improving the educational advantages offered them. Tomorrow he will visit several of the ward schools. These schools are attended by Catholics and Protestants alike.

THE TURF.

Index, Jordan, Richball, and Monroe Chief the Winners at Chicago Yesterday.

A Couple of Good Races Arranged for Next Tuesday Afternoon.

Two Jockeys Injured Seriously at Brighton Beach—Races at Other Points.

The Chicago Meeting Brought to a Close.

The Chicago meeting was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, all the events on the program being finished before dark—something that has not previously occurred.

The first race was the unfinished 2:26 class, in which Prince had won the first heat and Index the second and third. It was generally conceded that Index was the best horse of the lot, and he won the deciding heat easily in 2:20¾ from Prince. Kitty Van, one of the original favorits in the race, choked just as she was finishing the mile and fell, her driver, Ray Warner, being pitched out on the hard track with great violence. The mare was distanced by this mishap, inasmuch as she failed to bring her proper weight under the wire. Warner was badly injured, but not dangerously.

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO DRIVING-PARK, Oct. 16.—Purse, $1,000; 2:26 class:

W. H. Saunders' b. g. Index	5	1	1	1
G. F. Bucher's, blk. g. Prince	1	2	2	2
E. Rood's b. m. Adelaide	2	3	4	3
E. Van Valkenburg's b. m. Kitty Van	3	4	3	ds
S. Bemis' gr. g. Glen Miller	4	dis		

Time—	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	40¾	1:20	1:56¾	2:32
Second heat	38	1:16	1:51¾	2:27¾
Third heat	38¾	1:16¾	1:51¾	2:28¼
Fourth heat	38	1:15¾	1:51	2:26¼

THE UNFINISHED PACE.

The unfinished pacing race furnished a little amusement. Jordan had won the first and second heats in 2:30 and 2:27 Monday, Billy M. taking the third in 2:24¾. Jordan continued a hot favorit in the pools, and even after Billy M. had won another heat yesterday, the time being 2:24¾, he was still a favorit. The reason of this was explained in the fifth heat, when the driver of Billy M. deliberately pulled that horse back to third place during the greater part of the mile, allowing Jordan to win by three lengths in 2:30. The judges promptly declared it no heat, and put John Campbell behind Billy M. for the sixth heat, but this made no difference, Jordan winning in 2:20.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse, $1,000; 2:30 class, pacing:

G. W. Voorhies' ch. g. Jordan	1	1	2	2	0	1
W. Mahoney's b. g. Billy M	3	2	1	1	0	3
G. S. Dole's rn. m. Clara D	4	4	3	3	0	2
H. Graves' blk. s. Black Bassinger	2	3	4	4	0	4
G. H. Covert's blk. g. Little Mose	ds.					

Time—	Quarter.	Half.	Three-Quarters.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:16	1:52¾	2:30
Second heat	37½	1:14	1:50	2:27
Third heat	38	1:14¾	1:49	2:24½
Fourth heat	37	1:15	1:49¾	2:24¾
Fifth heat				2:30
Sixth heat	38	1:16¼	1:53¼	2:30

THE FREE-FOR-ALL PACERS.

There was little interest in the free-for-all pacing race, it being conceded that of the three starters Richball was by odds the best, and he won as he liked, neither of the other two being able to make him go even a respectable gait.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse, $1,500; free to all pacers:

J. S. Campbell's br. g. Richball	1	1	1	
Monroe's b. m. Flora Belle	3	2	2	
B. J. Jounson's ch. g. Westmont	2	3	3	

Time—	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	34½	1:08¾	1:40¾	2:18¼
Second heat	35¾	1:10¼	1:44¼	2:19¾
Third heat	37	1:13	1:47¾	2:23½

THE 2:19 CLASS

was another sure thing, Monroe Chief having a walk-over for the money, and winning in straight heats from Zoe B. and Sleepy Joe. The race was such a hollow victory for the stallion that no description is needed, he going to the front whenever he chose.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse, $1,000; 2:19 class:

Budd Doble's b. s. Monroe Chief	1	1	1
J. McCarthy's b. m. Zoe B	3	2	2
A. W. Campbell's br. g. Sleepy Joe	2	3	3

Time—	Quarter.	Half.	Three quarters.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:12¾	1:46¾	2:22
Second heat	37¼	1:13	1:47½	2:23¼
Third heat	36½	1:13¾	1:46¾	2:23¾

SPORT NEXT TUESDAY.

Next Tuesday at the Driving-Park there will be given a free-for-all race, in which Monroe Chief Chief, Phallas, Fanny Witherspoon, and Wilson will start, and a race by Jay-Eye-See against his record of 2:10¾.

Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, L. I., Oct. 16.—There was a small attendance today. Two jockeys had bad falls and were probably fatally hurt. In the second race Butler was nearly trampled to death, and in the last race John Hamilton fell on jockey Ford.

Purse race for maidens of all ages, three-quarters of a mile, Vibrator won; Charley Fiske second, Bradford third. Time, 1:17¾.

Purse race for 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, Bonalretta won; Black Gal second, Exeter third. Time, 1:18¾.

Selling allowances, mile and a furlong, Dan K. won; Lillie Dale second, Marshal third. Time, 1:59¾.

Purse race for all ages, mile and a furlong, Pilot won; Babcock second, Vexation third. Time, 1:58.

Steeplechase, short course, Bridecake won; Odette second, Puritan third. Time, 2:45.

Beacon Park.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—Today was the second at the Beacon Park meeting. The attendance was fair and the track good.

Class 2:33:

Bell Shackett	1	1	1
Farce	2	3	6
Little Maid	4	2	5
Minnie Molton	5	4	2
Professor	3	5	4
Gypsy Queen	6	7	3
Trifle	8	6	8
Winnie Wick	7	8	7

Time—2:27¼; 2:28; 2:28.

Class 2:23, unfinished:

King Almont	3	2	1
Kentucky Wilkes	1	3	2
Don	3	1	3
Onawa	5	4	4
Amelia C	4	5	5
Handicap	6	6	6

Time—2:22¾; 2:23; 2:22¾.

Point Breeze Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 16.—The second day of the fall trotting meeting at Point Breeze Park resulted as follows:

Class 2:40:

Lillie Dale	2	1	1
Young Morrissey	1	10	9
Allen Almont	5	2	4
Daisy Hartshorn	3	4	3
Sister	8	3	6
Bertha	10	9	5
Charlie Lee	9	5	9
Turk	6	6	7
Kate Medium	7	7	8
Jewsharp	4	8	dr

Time—2:28¼; 2:28¾; 2:32¼; 2:32¼.

Second race, class 2:35, for pacers:

Little Spian	1	1	1
Turster	2	2	2
Jack Rapid			dis
Maggie			dis

Time—2:33; 2:35; 2:33¼.

Fall Meeting of the National Jockey Club at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The fall meeting of the National Jockey Club began today. The weather is clear and cool, and the track in excellent condition. About 3,000 persons are present. The first race—one mile—was won by Aranza; Brad second, Homespun third. Time, 1:44¼.

The second race, for the Arlington Stakes for 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Leo; Eclat second, Welcher third. Time, 1:17.

In the third race, for the Washington Stake for all ages, Parole was first, Rica second, and Col. Sprague third. Time, 2:10¾.

The selling race, for all ages, five furlongs, was won by Breeze, Wandering second, Burch third. Time, 1:01¾.

The hurdle race, one and a quarter miles, was won by Gath; Buster second, Beaverwyck third. Time 2:33. French pools paid $80.85 on this race. Pools on the other races were small.

ATHLETICS AT CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Cornell University held her field-day sports this afternoon, and in the various contests the records made were highly creditable. L. C. Hall, '85, was awarded the gold medal for general excellence in athletics, he having won five events. The tug of war was won by the Class of '85, and the mile bicycle race by E. J. Lorber, '85. Athletics have taken a decided boom at Cornell, as within this month the class regatta comes off, and the foot-ball team test their prowess with the Harvard University boys at Cambridge.

KANSAS.

Quantity and Value of Farm Product of the State for 1883—Increase Over Last Year.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—While Gov. Glick was in the city during the veterans' reunion he was requested to furnish his estimate of the yield of the products of the farm in Kansas for 1883, with estimated surplus and its value, and increase from 1882. He could not recall the figures, but said that upon his return to Topeka he would forward them, which he has done, as follows:

Wheat product, 30,000,000 bushels; surplus, 20,000,000 bushels; at $1 a bushel, $20,000,000.

Corn product, 300,000,000 bushels; surplus, 125,000,000 bushels; at 20 cents per bushel, $37,500,000.

Oats product, 30,000,000; surplus, 23,000,000 bushels; at 20 cents a bushel, $4,000,000.

Flax product, 1,180,000; surplus, 1,000,000; at $1 a bushel, $1,000,000.

Hay product, 3,250,000 tons; surplus, 500,000 tons; at $8 per ton, $1,500,000.

Fruit, value of surplus, $150,000.

Minor crops, such as Irish and sweet potatoes, barley, rye, sorghum, broom-corn, etc., value of surplus, $5,000,000.

Animals sold out of the State for slaughter, 10,000,000.

Butter product, 94,000,000 pounds; surplus, 5,000,000 pounds; at 20 cents per pound, $1,000,000.

Increase in numbers of live stock:

	1882.	1883.	Increase.
Horses	398,678	423,428	24,748
Mules and asses	56,654	59,262	2,608
Milch cows	433,381	471,548	38,167
Other cattle	971,116	1,133,152	162,036
Sheep	978,077	1,154,196	176,119
Swine	1,228,693	1,393,083	164,256

Value of increase in farm animals, $8,900,000.

Value of increase of farm products and live stock, $89,050,000.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather and local rains, high southeasterly winds, with gales on the lakes, falling barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther., 7:28 p. m.	Ther., 10:28 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	50	45	S.E.	Br

HITTING.

Tom King Fight in Sporting-House.

ed and His Arm Ina- Heavy Fall.

n Sixteen Rounds—A of "Police!"

16.—[Special.]—Tom ing. English pugilists, ast night for a place to 200, met in a sporting- 1 a. m. today. There lay in selecting a ref- larding was proposed, re anxious he should stated that he was act- city, and under no cir- accept. Frank Steven- , but refused to act. wn pugilist and sport- upon, and all was ready was seconded by Jimmy gilist of his weight in Fowler. Jim Driscoll Woods seconded King, ted Bowery sport, was zilists fought London rty seconds' rest being ach round. All being led time and the pugil-

FIGHT.

ghting ensued from the King had the best of it. exchanges King threw

landed on King's nose his right heavily on him staggering across sharp exchanges, and st from Barnes' mouth. ood for King. The re- d a draw. Both pugil- hammered each other threw King with terrific

orced the fighting and

sperately fought, both ceiving heavy punish- King on top. anded his left on King's n to the ropes, and after threw him.

that, bar accident or a win, for he forced the round, and it was plain was no match for him. was desperately fought, Barnes either fought him.

l was a desperate one. fort to turn the tables, a. Barnes went at him ag, clinched, and threw

alled for the sixteenth eding like a stuck pig outh, and Barnes' physi- amented and his right peared to be loosing nd it was evident to im. Barnes, by the ad- nds, went right to t his left on the d a stinger on shed his favorites. Both s cross-buttocked King ically heavy fall, during right arm, which began

E ALARM.

police," and there was A loud hammering was the referee ordered the

It was a false alarm, ed sports who had been arrived. The pugilists o enter the ring. Barnes after a long wait King mally the referee said he minutes. id his second: "if you is unable to fight any

shouted the gang, and ite the hall and entered s arm had been injured o longer, but he was not

fight or give in," said

King, glad enough to unding. "Give Barnes

threw up the sponge, ared Barnes the winner. teen minutes.

E RECORD.

Waiseka, Ill.

Oct. 16.—[Special.]—One is city has ever had oc- this morning. The fire t o'clock in Weston & e, nearly the entire over before it could be Opera-House, Stephens ore Weston & Bull's bakery, Wagner a Bounty Bros.' restau- most important losses. buildings were also con- uildings, worth at least ts worth $7,000 more. up $3,500 on stock and The salvage, mostly ery and Wagner Bros.' stores, footed up $2,500. is unknown, supposed, ental.

tory Destroyed.

Oct. 16.—[Special.]— dental fire destroyed the factory of Col. A. H. t street, and a smaller ing, also owned by Col. nes did their work so ost the fire department nfine the havoc and de- limes named. Over 200 e were burned and val- nd fixtures destroyed. was occupied jointly by mer & Taylor, and Glaft, the other building by F. dealer. The total loss ; insurance about $30,- sured as follows: Build- $6,000; fixtures, $3,000, on stock. All in com- y Peter J. Otey & Co.

WANTED.

Bank Seeks Securi- ts Employes.

was created yesterday és of the First National tice from the officials of nch and every one of them. The amounts range keepers to $2,500 for col- 00 for assistant cashiers. rs are quite indignant that t business for the guaran- following is a copy of the

BANK.)—CHICAGO, Oct. h: In justice to our posed upon the Directo- officers of this bank, it require all persons in its nds of surety, and to re- s from all the embarrass- friends or patrons of the rity for their official con- relieve the executive offi- n the responsibility of in- ising judgment upon the bondsmen, it is desired e bonds of the Guarantee n America, a corporation organized and with whom rements have been made ve private surety, Please the names of two persons lity who will go on your If your name shall be in- t employés who proposes to the Guarantee Company, ty in your position will be ates bond is given the pre- r will be 1 per cent. Forms Guarantee Company can be a desk.

H. R. SYMONDS, Cashier.

ount of sureties required the bank is over $300,000, transaction the Guarantee eat fee of $5,000 from it

FIENDISH WORK.

The Mystery Surrounding the Murder of Ada Atkinson, Solved at Last.

Jacob Nelling, One of Her Father's Laborers, Committed the Horrible Deed.

He Makes a Full Confession, Giving the Ghastly Details of the Crime.

The Feeling Intense, and Threats of Lynching the Fiend Are Freely Made.

Much Excitement at Lincoln, Ill., Over the Mysterious Killing of Zora Barnes—Rumors.

THE MOB.

GATHERING OF A LARGE CROWD AT THE JAIL.

FOWLER, Ind., Oct. 16—Midnight.—[Special.]—An attempt has been made to mob the jail for the purpose of lynching the prisoner, but up to the present writing it has been a failure. Some eighty men gathered in the cattle-yards south of the jail about 8 o'clock, and a whispered discussion took place, which occupied about half an hour. Then some of the party went to the depot and met a gang of nearly 100 men, who arrived by the 8:45 train from Oxford and Templeton. The mob proceeded to the jail, being reinforced on the way by crowds from the saloons. Your correspondent hastened before the mob and got into the jail, supposing that the crowd from its strength of members and apparent determination would at once force an entrance.

The mob rathered at the back entrance to the jail and began to yell and shout "Fetch him out." One shot was fired. Justice Hawley, Sheriff Scanlon, ex-Sheriff Harman, Col. Jack Templeton, and others came out on the steps and made brief speeches, appealing to the crowd to do no violence.

ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE JAIL.

A few men tried to push up the steps, but were immediately hustled down again. Those actively engaged in the struggle numbered about ten persons, while the crowd, numbering about 600 people, stood out on the road and called "Fetch him out." Then one fellow came forward, and, wielding a sledge in the air, yelled in inquiry as to what the boys had come for. Another half-hearted attack was made, followed by an equally timorous repulse.

Col. Templeton assured the crowd that no one would be used no matter what they did. Then the active assailers moved round to the side door, where a similar scene was enacted. Harman said he could indict every man in the crowd, and to prove it began to call them by name, advising them to go home.

"This is murder you want to attempt," shouted Harman.

"It is," replied the crowd. "We don't want to take him down town and treat him, you bet," said one. "We want to skin him alive," yelled three or four together.

The mob retired outside the low fence surrounding the jail. After a time another push was made. The struggle was rather more violent, but consisted solely in hustling and pushing.

THE MOB FOILED.

The mob was eventually forced away, the leaders cursing disgustedly at the inactivity of their pretended supporters. The body of the crowd moved out on the prairie and held discussions in small knots. One knot visited the town for sledges, and another went down the line to look for railroad bars. By this time it was after 11 o'clock. Col. Templeton moved among the crowd giving good advice. At the present writing there are about 300 persons in the vicinity of the jail, and all is quiet except for an occasional yell or cheer from the crowd. The prisoner is alone in his cell on the lower floor, where the cries of the mob can be clearly heard.

RUMORS.

1 a. m.—No further attempts have been made on the jail. The crowd has almost dispersed, not more than twenty persons being in the immediate vicinity of the jail now. About a dozen men are on guard inside, but it is believed that no further attack will be made tonight. It was rumored that militia had been telegraphed for, but there is no ground for the statement.

News has just reached here that a portion of the mob is organizing and arriving on the railroad line about mile from the town. The correspondent walked out and found a few men, some of whom said they were going home. An improved gallows has been erected in the jail corridor, for further trouble is expected. It is stated that Louis, the murdered girl's brother, Charley Manitee, and Jerome Watties, the relatives of the dead girl, have arranged plans and are organizing a body of men to carry out the lynching Saturday evening.

MILITIA ORDERED TO FOWLER.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 17—1 a. m.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Carnahan has ordered out Company C of this city, and it leaves for Fowler on the morning train. Sheriff Scanlon, of Benton County, appealed to Gov. Porter for militia, and the Governor notified the Adjutant to call out a company if in his judgment necessary. The men were so scattered as to render it impossible to get them there tonight.

THE CONFESSION.

FULL TEXT OF THE SWORN STATEMENT OF THE FIEND.

FOWLER, Ind., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Following is the confession made by Nelling, the self-confessed slayer of Ada Atkinson:

BENTON COUNTY JAIL, Oct. 15.—I, Jacob Nelling, being duly sworn, do acknowledge that I killed Ada Atkinson with my pocketknife, shown in open court in Benton County Court-room. I killed her under the following circumstances: Before I started to do it something came over me that enticed me to do so. I started from the house on the east side of the orchard and went up through the orchard to the house. I went around the south door of the house. I went upstairs and found Ada up there. I said to her, "Ada, I am going to kill you. She told me not to do it, that she did not want to die that way. I told her I had to do it. I don't recollect what then. I took hold of her and threw her down on the floor; then I cut her throat; then became frenzied and made the other cuts. It came my mind left me, and I did not care what I was doing. I cannot explain the raising of her clothes or the rest of the cutting, but I suppose I done it all. I had no motive that I remember for killing her in this manner, and did not attempt to ravish her, and had no desire to do so. After the house I went to the milk-house and washed my hands and knife in the basin which I found lying on the end of the milk-tank near the house. I threw the water in the yard and likely it soaked into the grass. I did not get my clothes bloody because blood did not fly. It came to me that I had a hold of the handkerchief which was around her neck, and I might have twisted it around her throat. After washing the blood off my hands and knife I went back through the orchard to my work.

I solemnly swear that Jacob Ladd is innocent of the murder, and that he did not visit me that day, and that the previous statements I have made about him are false in every particular.

(Signed) JACOB M. NELLING.

Witnessed by Paul E. Hitze, Coroner of Benton County, Indiana, and John C. Harris, Chicago.

P. S.—I will state that I have not been forced to make this confession, and that I make it voluntarily, without any expectation of any immunity from justice. JACOB M. NELLING.

THE ASSASIN.

THE AUTHOR OF THE FIENDISH DEED DISCOVERED.

FOWLER, Ind., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The mystery which has surrounded the murder of Ada Atkinson since that afternoon three weeks ago when the fiendish deed was perpetrated is at last unfolded and the murderer finally discovered in the person of Jacob Nelling, the general chore man in the employ of Mr. Atkinson, the father of the murdered girl. Link by link the chain of evidence has been forged by Harris, the detective employed by Atkinson, and, though several important links were wanting, enough was procured to frighten Nelling into making a statement charging the deed on another, the palpable discrepancies and falsehoods in which soon forced him to a complete confession of his own guilt.

Though suspicious being around him from the first it is safe to say that but for his confession sufficient evidence could never have been obtained to secure a conviction. From the time the murder was committed until Nelling's arrest, ostensibly as a witness, Saturday last, he had taken all his meals with the Atkinson family, not one of whom believed him guilty of any connection with the crime.

VARIOUS STATEMENTS BY NELLING.

At the first examination he swore he knew nothing of it. Saturday last he testified that Jacob Ladd had committed it. Yesterday he swore to the same story in detail, relating an imaginary conversation he had with Ladd just before the latter entered the house to commit the crime. Last evening he weakened under the probing inquiries of the detective, and confessed that he alone was guilty.

Even yet it is believed he has not told the whole truth, as he denies that he had ever any intention or wish to ravish the girl.

THE INSANITY DODGE.

He wishes to play the insane act, saying that a mad frenzy seized him which he could not control, and that he has no recollection of the details of the murder. The investigation begun yesterday was to have been continued in Oxford today, but the confession rendered it unnecessary. THE TRIBUNE representative visited Oxford this forenoon and found a small but excited crowd around the entrance to the Town Hall waiting the commencement of the proceedings, and evidently believing that Nelling would be brought there from Fowler. Muttered threats of lynching were heard in various quarters, and had Nelling been brought there justice, swift and stern, would undoubtedly have been meted out by the mob.

At 10:30 Col. Debart, a Lafayette lawyer employed by Atkinson, drove up, and producing a document shouted the news that Nelling had confessed and would be publicly examined at Fowler. A large crowd, seemingly the whole population of Oxford, immediately gathered around, and Debart, standing up in his buggy, read Nelling's confession, which will be found elsewhere.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

At the conclusion of the reading there was a rush for teams, and in a few minutes every horse in the town was headed for Fowler. At 1 o'clock, when the proceedings at Fowler began, the court-house was packed with a rugged, stern-faced, sunburned crowd, almost all of whom seemed to be farm laborers. As the prisoner was led in from the rear passage a slight murmur went up, but was instantly checked on the command of Coroner Hitze.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FEIND.

Nelling is about 50 years old, rather small in stature, with little, weazel-like eyes, and a stolid, imperturable face. He sat in an easy position, his legs carelessly crossed, and regarded each speaker with a steady, unmoving gaze during the proceedings. As an example of his nerve it may be mentioned that Col. Templeton tried to bluff him into a confession Friday last by saying to him suddenly in private:

"Nelling you did it; I know you did it, and you know you did it."

Nelling calmly replied: "Colonel, you seem excited; you must have been drinking."

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

The proceedings began with Col. Debart producing the written confession and asking Nelling if those were his signatures. He replied they were, both of them. The confession was then read, after which John R. Coffroth, another Lafayette attorney employed by Mr. Atkinson, subjected the prisoner to a rigid examination.

"Is that statement true in every particular?" he asked Nelling.

"It is."

"Did any one prompt you to do this act?"

"No."

"Was any person a party to it?"

"No."

"What induced you to do it?"

"I don't know."

"Did you attempt to have sexual connection with the girl?"

"No."

"What motive, then, impelled you to murder her?"

"I don't know. I lost my reason."

"Did you ever make any indecent proposals to her?"

"No."

"Why did you charge Ladd with the crime?"

"I cannot tell."

"Was it for the purpose of diverting suspicion against him or from yourself?"

"No."

In answer to further questions Nelling said he could give no details of the murder further than those in the confession. He had forgotten all. He threw her down. She did not struggle much. He supposed he was twenty minutes in the room. He recollected cutting her throat, but no more. He knew he did it all and then washed his hands and knife and went back to work.

THE PRISONER COMMITTED.

Prosecuting Attorney Frazer then read an affidavit made by Col. Templeton before Justice Rawley, charging Nelling with the willful and premeditated murder of Ada. Nelling was then called to plead, Nelling said he killed her but had no malice or premeditation in doing so. He lost control of himself. He thought of it before going up-stairs to the girl's room, but had no premeditation. "Of course I done it all," he added. The prisoner was then formally committed for trial at the November term of the Benton County Circuit Court.

PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE.

As the prisoner was being led out by the near door the crowd made a rush for the main entrance, only to find the doors locked and guarded. The county jail, a solid stone building, is located about a stone's throw from the court-house, and the officials in charge wisely hit upon the ruse of locking the crowd in the court-house until the prisoner was safe in his cell. When the crowd saw the trick a low growl burst out, and Mr. Coffroth jumped on the table and made a brief speech on the wickedness of summary vengeance and the certainty of the law being carried out to the letter. No violence was attempted, and in five minutes the doors were unlocked. The crowd then proceeded to the jail, crowding up the steps and around the front, and giving free vent to the opinion that Nelling should be hanged to the wind-pump right away. They soon dispersed, however, the majority of them afterwards congregating about the various saloons.

LYNCHING FEARED.

The town is still in a fever of excitement this evening. Rumors are afloat that Atkinson's brother and brother-in-law are on their way from Oxford to lead in the lynching, accompanied by a few desperate men. Knots of men are gathered in the streets in earnest discussion. A leader seems to be all that is needed to create a riot and secure an attack on the jail. Ladd and Potts, who were charged with the murder, have been liberated.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.

The murder of Ada Atkinson, the daughter of Cephas Atkinson, a wealthy farmer residing near Oxford, Ind., has been the most fiendish as well as the most mysterious crime that ever blotted the annals of the Hoosier State.

Monday, Sept. 24, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson drove to the railway station, some miles distant, leaving the home in charge of their two daughters—Lucy, aged 18, and the murdered girl Ada, aged 15. After dinner Lucy decided to go to Oxford on some business, leaving Ada alone. A few minutes past 2 o'clock Ada was observed sitting on the gallery in front of the house singing.

A SICKENING SIGHT.

A few minutes past 4 o'clock Lucy returned, and proceeding up-stairs to her room found her sister stretched on the floor rigid in death, her body covered with ghastly wounds and clotted gore, the blood having long ceased to flow. The body was almost literally hacked to pieces. Her throat had been cut across, and her body mutilated in the most horrible manner. There were cuts on the head, face and neck, and on the back and loins; while the stomach and abdomen were gashed in a manner the most sickening and revolting. The room was a small one, the bed occupying about half the space. There were no bloodstains on the floor except directly under the body. Two or three spots of blood were found on the wall about two feet from where the body lay, showing that the blood had probably spurted from the victim. If this were so the clothing of the murderer, who must necessarily have been in contact with his victim, must have received much of the blood. The stairway leading to the lower floor is a dark, narrow passage, not over two and one half feet wide, and is the only means of descending. The house is so constructed that even with all the doors and windows open this stairway is dark. Yet the closest scrutiny of the steps and walls failed to reveal the slightest blood stain. Another extraordinary circumstance was the fact that the blood on the floor was confined to two spots—corresponding to where the head and stomach lay—although the body of the girl showed signs that a struggle had taken place. Her corset was broken and nearly off, the backs of her hands were cut as though warding off the blows of the deadly knife.

An examination showed that the wounds had been inflicted by a knife-blade not more than three inches in length. The dress had not been cut, having evidently been raised when the wounds in the abdomen were inflicted. In all twenty-five distinct and separate wounds were found. The left thigh showed the impress of bloody fingers.

THEORIES.

The first supposition was that tramps had outraged and then murdered the girl, but the two medical men who examined the body asserted that her person had not been lustfully violated. The murder had evidently been committed an hour prior to the discovery of the body. The only persons known to be on the farm at the time the deed was committed were Tom Conkling and Jake Nellinz, two of the farm laborers, and Louis Atkinson, the victim's brother. Tom Conkling and Louis were at work in one of the corn-fields, fully a mile from the house, and Nellinz was at work repairing the orchard fence in the rear of the house. No motive for the crime could be discovered. The girl was amiable and loved by all who knew her. She had several lovers, but had given one the preference; but it was preposterous to imagine any rejected suitor would take her life. All the young men were closely watched, however, and all gave satisfactory proof of their innocence.

Clearly robbery had nothing to do with it. A pocketbook containing nearly $300, two watches, and some silverware and jewelry lay exposed in an adjoining room and were left untouched. Had a stranger murdered the girl it was probable he would have taken some of the valuables there being no hurry about escaping. Had a woman committed the crime, as the blind, unreasoning fury of the attack seemed to indicate, her clothes would have left some mark of blood. Had a lustful young man attempted to gratify his fiendish passion the body would have shown evidence of the attempt. The girl was only 15 years and 3 months old, of slight figure, weighing not over ninety-five pounds, and even had she the strength to make such resistance the condition of the room does not show that it was made to any great extent.

THE DETECTIVES BAFFLED.

The family and neighborhood were paralyzed at the horrible tragedy, and the keenest detectives were baffled in all attempts to unravel the tangled skein of crime.

Suspicion faintly pointed in a hundred different directions, but no clew of value could be obtained. After the murder Conkling was found to be wearing a pair of bloody pants, but it was proved that this had been caused in the morning when he helped Mr. Atkinson work over 100 pigs. Nelling had blood on his shirt, but he explained this by saying that he had cut his hand with the ax while at work on the fence, and this was corroborated by Louis, the girl's brother. The previous Sunday Nelling had been found in the girl's bedroom under the bed, which he explained by saying he was looking for some money he had dropped.

An Oxford business woman was alleged to be implicated in the crime, owing to a spite she was known to have against Ada. A young man named Jake Ladd was alleged to have told a story of hearing screams, but this he afterwards denied. Ladd was cutting corn about half a mile from Mr. Atkinson's house the afternoon of the murder. Ada Atkinson had frequently said to her companions that she detested Ladd on account of his associations, and she had, therefore, refused all companionship with him. Ladd himself said he knew the girl by sight only. Suspicion pointed to a Mrs. Hugh, who resides near Atkinson's, but she proved after a rigid examination that she had been at home ill during the entire day. A young man named Adsitt was also suspected, he having blood upon his sleeve and shirt-front, but he also proved himself innocent. Then an ex-convict named Alexander Potts, who had been known to pass Atkinson's about the time of the murder, was arrested, and it was believed the murderer had been caught at last. But the evidence against him turned out to be of a very weak character also.

THE LINCOLN HORROR.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF THE YOUNG GIRL ZORA BURNS.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The Zora Burns murder has created such a sensation here that business has almost been suspended. All kinds of rumors are afloat as to who committed the deed, but no arrests have been made. Her condition shows the cause of the murder, and will no doubt lead to the detection of the murderer. In June last she was employed here as a domestic, and two young men who then paid attention to her are being watched. The name of a prominent business man of this city is mentioned in connection with the seduction of the girl. Her father arrived from Vandalia this evening, and the Coronor will proceed to hold an inquest tomorrow.

THE TELEPHONE.

Annual Convention of the National Association at Cincinnati—Chicago Men Elected Officers—Discussions.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—The fourth annual convention of the National Telephone Association began today, President Speed, in the chair Sixty delegates were present.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Morris F. Tyler, New Haven.
Vice-President—W. H. Eckert, New York.
Secretary—E. N. Fay, Chicago.
Treasurer—F. G. Beach, Chicago.

Executive Committee—W. A. Jackson, Detroit; H. L. Starke, New York; A. D. Bullock, Cincinnati; Henry Metzger, Pittsburg.

Advisory Committee—H. B. Lytle, Boston.

The afternoon was occupied in hearing reports of committees. The Committee on Legislation suggested a number of points on which legislation was needed. The Committee on Statistics showed the marvelous growth of the telephone interest. The Committee on Construction and Supplies made a verbal report that there had not been much change in this respect within the past year. All the reports were followed by discussion.

It was stated that an experiment would be made on an extensive scale in the East with a new copper wire about a gage between No. 12 and No. 14.

Attention was called to a new device for providing telephones with a key by which they can use or close the circuit at the absence or without the consent of the subscriber.

Secretary Fay, of Chicago, said the large wire of the Postal Telegraph tested as a telephone between Chicago and New York was the noisiest he ever heard.

Thomas D. Lockwood said it seemed as if there were no fixed laws governing electrical phenomena in the telephone; that the same wire when he used it in New York talking with Cleveland was the least noisy he ever heard.

The convention unanimously elected Thomas D. Lockwood, of Chicago, of the American Bell Telephone Company, an honorary member of the association. It is expected the convention will adjourn tomorrow.

A MISSOURI LICENSE CASE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court met today in regular October term. All the Judges were present except Judge Sherwood, who arrived this afternoon. Among the more important proceedings of the day were the filing of a petition for a writ of mandamus by Presley N. Jones, of St. Louis, in the case of the State ex rel. Armstrong vs. Hudson, Collector of the City of St. Louis, to compel the latter to issue a dramshop license, under the Downing law, to the relator. Hudson refused to do so because Armstrong, after the Downing law went into effect, sold and gave away beer on Sunday in violation of its provisions. Armstrong admits he sold and gave away beer on Sunday, but claims he did not violate the law, as by the provisions of the act of 1857 he was permitted so to do. The question raised and to be decided is whether the Downing law, passed in March, 1883, repealed the act of 1857, or whether the latter is still in force. If the latter beer can be sold Sunday in St. Louis, and the selling does not disqualify the seller thereof from applying and obtaining a dramshop license, provided he in other respects complies with the provisions of the Downing law. The case will be decided at an early day.

ATTACKING GOV. CRITTENDEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Commenting on the revelations recently made before the grand jury the *Post-Dispatch* (Democratic) tonight says editorially: "This testimony arraigns Thomas T. Crittenden not as a mere object of suspicion, excusable perhaps on the ground of intellectual unfitness for his high position, but as a Governor who ought to be impeached for willfully betraying his trust in the prosecution of his own ambitious aims. He is no longer accused of such a manner. There were Gould in the violations of the Constitution and laws of the State, or of merely asking members of the Legislature to vote for this or that measure on the ground that it was a bill to raise money to further his political interests. The evidence now connects him in full fellowship with a ring of his appointees and advisers whose object was to raise large sums, professedly for political purposes, by levying legalized blackmail upon legitimate business, and other sums from professional felons through an official conspiracy to protect them from the enforcement of the laws."

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock this morning the family of Mr. Bradley Hibbard, at Orangeport, were startled by the report of a pistol in the house, and rushing to the room from whence the noise proceeded found Miss Mary Alden wallowing in her blood and dying from the effects of a ghastly pistol wound. The unfortunate lady had for many years been crippled. Three years ago she became insane and was taken to the Utica Insane Asylum, from which she was released, the authorities believing her cured.

GONE WITH THE FUNDS.

IRONTON, O., Oct. 16.—W. S. Kirker, Teller of the Second National Bank, has been missing since Saturday. It is known that he has been at Columbus and other places, and took a train midnight Monday for the East. The bank officers investigated today, and found him short in his accounts $16,625. He had also taken his own notes and securities, amounting to $4,100.

Friends say he is suffering from mental aberration, caused by overwork.

RAILROADS.

Grand Trunk Through Tickets from New York to Chicago Selling at $17.50.

Uniform Rates to Ohio River Points—Headquarters of the Pooled Lines.

Commissioner Fink's Personal Aid Invoked to Organize a Pool for Peoria.

The Northern Pacific Declines to Concur in the Contract System to the Pacific.

A Cut in the Rate from New York to Chicago.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Through tickets between New York and Chicago by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Grand Trunk Railroads are offered by brokers at $17.50. They are limited to three days, and can be "scalped" in Buffalo. The low differential fare by the Erie and Baltimore & Ohio Roads is $18.50, and the tariff by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania is $20. The Lackawanna previously sold tickets only to Buffalo with orders for tickets at that point over the Grand Trunk to Chicago. The alliance between the Grand Trunk and Lackawanna was looked upon today as likely to precipitate a crisis in the pool. The cut rates, it was generally understood, were granted with the assent of the roads forming the line. Other roads in the pool would be ordered to stop giving business to the Grand Trunk, but the Grand Trunk could not be prohibited from exchanging business with the Lackawanna. The two formed a through line between New York and Chicago, and to cut off the Grand Trunk would not improve the situation. The rates between New York and Chicago have been very steadily maintained hitherto since the pool was formed.

A Meeting to Be Held Friday to Agree upon Uniform Rates to Ohio River Points on Southern Business—The Headquarters of the Ohio River Pool.

Mr. L. D. Richardson, Commissioner of the Ohio River pool, has called a meeting of the General Freight Agents of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Wabash, and Illinois Central Railroads to be held at the office of General Traffic Manager J. F. Tucker of the Illinois Central Friday at 10 o'clock a. m. The above roads are not in the recently-organized Ohio River pool, and the object of the meeting is to adopt rates to Evansville and Cairo on business to Southern and Southeastern points to conform with those of the roads in the Ohio River pool to Ohio River points. It is understood that the above roads are willing to work in entire harmony with the Ohio River pool lines and no trouble is anticipated in agreeing upon uniform rates. All the Ohio River roads are heartily sick of fighting and it is expected that hereafter the tariff rates will be faithfully maintained by all the roads.

There is some trouble regarding the location of the headquarters of the Commissioner. At the last pool meeting a majority of the roads present voted in favor of transferring the headquarters of the pool from Chicago to Indianapolis. It is agreed in favor of this proposition that Indianapolis is more centrally located than Chicago, and besides it would be better to have the Commissioner's office at Indianapolis because the President, Mr. T. A. Malloit, resides at that point. There are several roads, however, which are strongly opposed to the removal of the Commissioner's office from Chicago, and efforts are being made to have the previous action reconsidered and provisions made for continuing the office in this city. The officials of these roads claim that most of the business of the Ohio River pool lines originates at Chicago, and that at no other point can violations of the agreement be detected so readily and the records compiled so easily. It is not believed by these officials that the pool can be properly carried out and the rates faithfully maintained if the Commissioner's office is located at an out-the-way point like Indianapolis, especially as care is to be taken to keep the roads not in the pool, and most of which terminate in Chicago, from getting the best of the pool lines.

Commissioner Fink to Come to Chicago to Help the Peoria Roads to Form an East-Bound Pool.

It is reported that Commissioner Fink, who is now visiting his old home at Louisville, Ky., will, on his return trip to the East, come to Chicago, when the representatives of the Peoria lines are to meet him here and some action is to be taken looking towards the organization of an east-bound pool from Peoria. The inability to agree upon a pool east from Peoria has for more than a year past caused much embarrassment to the east-bound pool from Chicago, and it is getting more certain every day that unless something is done soon to prevent the Peoria roads from cutting the rates it will not be possible to carry out faithfully the pooling agreement in this city. At a late meeting of the Joint Executive Committee it was decided that east-bound pools should at once be formed from Indianapolis and Peoria, in order to remove the causes for cutting east-bound rates. The Indianapolis roads have held one or two meetings since that time and taken preliminary steps for the formation of a pool. But the Peoria roads have thus far failed to take notice of the action of the Joint Executive Committee, and nothing has been done to secure the formation of a pool at Peoria. The Peoria roads have had a soft thing on east-bound business all along, as they could cut rates to their hearts' content, while the Chicago and St. Louis roads were bound by their pooling agreement to maintain tariff rates. The complaints regarding the cutting of rates from this city a few weeks ago were entirely due to the cutting of rates by the Peoria lines, the Chicago lines being compelled to meet the rates made by the Peoria lines in order to prevent their business from being taken away from them. If the Peoria roads are allowed to go on as they have in the past the old trouble regarding east-bound rates from this city will soon be renewed, and Commissioner Fink, therefore, finds it necessary to come here himself and use his efforts with the Peoria roads to induce them to organize an east-bound pool and maintain tariff rates hereafter. It is understood that if the Peoria roads fail to come to terms decisive measures will be taken against them upon the return of Commissioner Fink to New York.

Serious Complications Between the Pacific Coast Lines—The Northern Pacific Will Not Be a Party to the Central Pacific's Contract System.

The indications are that the recently formed California pool or Traffic Association will never go into effect. Aside from the complications regarding the passenger traffic mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, serious complications regarding the freight traffic have lately arisen. The principal trouble between the roads is regarding the special contract system, under which the Pacific coast business has so long been carried on. By this system shippers who pledged themselves to ship exclusively by rail and give no business to the Pacific Mail steamers were granted a rate about one-third of that charged shippers who made no such contract. At the San Francisco meeting these contracts were thrown open to the Northern Pacific, so that a shipper could send his goods over any line he desired. Mr. Muir, representing the Northern Pacific, was opposed to subscribing to the contract, but a San Francisco organization known as the Merchants' & Farmers' Association had offered to patronize the Northern Pacific exclusively if it would cut loose from the pool. For this reason Mr. Muir did not think it advisable to join the Central Pacific scheme, but after much coaxing he was prevailed upon to defer final action for fifteen days. Since then he has carefully considered the proposition, and has come to the conclusion that his road should not be a party to the contract system, and accordingly issued the following circular:

"The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has given formal notice to the Transcontinental Association that it will not be a party to the renewal of the special contract system, which has heretofore been in force between the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies and merchants in San Francisco. The Northern Pacific Railroad recognizes the fact that there are some classes of freight which will go by way of Cape Horn, instead of across the continent, and does not consider that the special contract system can ever be arranged to prevent it."

It is the general opinion that this action on the part of the Northern Pacific will undo all that was accomplished at the San Francisco meeting, and is likely to lead to serious competition on the Pacific coast business.

As heretofore stated in THE TRIBUNE, the arrangement made at San Francisco was not a pooling agreement, but simply a traffic arrangement which was to continue for one year, at the expiration of which an effort was to be made to form a pool, on the basis of the business done during the year. It is not likely now that a Commissioner will be chosen to take the place of Mr. Gault, who declined the position, as under the present circumstances there will be no use for such an official.

The South Chicago Railroad Company.

The 14th of July last J. J. Cisco and Morgan Dix, as executors of the estate of Gen. John A. Dix, deceased, filed a lien against the South Chicago Railroad Company and the Illinois Central Railroad Company to prevent them from building or operating a side-track or spur from the junction of Seventy-first street and Railroad avenue in Hyde Park to the Hyde Park Water-Works across complainant's land. The case was referred to a Master in Chancery to report on, and he reported in favor of the injunction. Exceptions were filed to this report and argued at length yesterday before Judge Tuley. The defendants admitted that the entry on complainant's land had been wrongful, but claimed the complainants had acquiesced in it, and that the injury to them would be much less than to the company. Also, that the complainants by Gen. Dix's will had no title to the land, so that they could not maintain the suit. The Judge said he would make no order, but would overrule the motion for injunction on the ground that the complainants had acquiesced in the trespass too long, and also that they had no title to the land so as to enable them to maintain the bill.

Opening of the New Orleans & Northeastern.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The first train on the Northeastern Railroad came in from Meridian, Miss., across the miles of trestlework of Lake Pontchartrain late yesterday. The event was celebrated by the firing of a salute of thirteen guns by a battery of the Louisiana Field Artillery. The New Orleans & Northeastern, which shortens the distance by rail between Meridian and New Orleans to 195 miles, is a part of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Railway system, and known as the Erlanger syndicate. The survey of the road was made in March, 1881, and construction commenced in February, 1882. It was expected that the road would have been completed six months ago, but two very unfavorable seasons interfered with this plan. The country through which it passes is fine timber land and the northern portion is a fertile cotton section. All the bridges are of iron, the road-bed is good, the rails are of steel, the grades and curvatures are light, and as soon as trains are run there will be no difficulty in making the trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans in thirty hours. After the road is in thorough running order this time will be decreased. The run from Meridian to this city will be made in eight hours at first. At Meridian the Northeastern will connect with the Vicksburg & Meridian Road and with the Alabama Great Southern for Chattanooga. Connections will be made with the roads centreing there and with the Cincinnati Southern for Cincinnati. Four hundred men are now engaged in surfacing the track. In two or three weeks the surfacing will be completed, and the road will be opened for business the 1st of November.

Highly Important Changes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—A change of program of the utmost importance to the traveling public, and especially to the people of Wisconsin, is announced by the Wisconsin Central Railway Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company today. Heretofore neither of the companies named has run a Saturday night train out of here, and the midnight trains have been run out north for every other day in the week, but none have gone Saturday night. With the great increase of travel of late this state of affairs has become a great inconvenience to the public. The managers of the two lines in question now announce that trains will be run hereafter Saturday night the same as on other nights. The joint train will leave Chicago at the usual hour Saturday night. Starting from here the Wisconsin Central trains will go north to the new bonds expires Oct. 25.

A circular has been issued by the Jersey Central Railroad Company announcing that holders of the income bonds can exchange them for debenture bonds on and after today. Application has been made to have $5,000,000 debentures listed at the Stock Exchange.

The Iowa Trunk-Line Association will hold a meeting at Commissioner Midgley's office tomorrow. The parties who attended the meeting of the California pool in San Francisco are expected to be present and give a report of the action of that meeting as far as relates to the Iowa pool business.

The General Freight Agents of the roads in the Northwestern Traffic Association, held a meeting yesterday at Commissioner Carman's office, but only routine business was transacted. Another meeting is to be held this morning, and after getting through the Central Iowa Association will meet to consider applications for special rates and other routine matter.

The Burlington & Missouri River Division of the Burlington & Quincy is quietly at work on the proposed branch from Odell on the Republican Valley Line to Salina, Kas. This branch, it is stated, is intended to head off the Salina, Lincoln & Decatur Road. While the managers of the latter are skirmishing around Nebraska for bonds and other aid the Burlington & Missouri River simply asks for right of way and depot facilities.

Mr. J. H. Rutter, President of the New York Central, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Mr. George Darling, General Manager of the White Line; Mr. S. D. Caldwell, General Manager of the Red Line, and George H. Vaillant, General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Mr. Rutter's trip is for the purpose of taking his wife, who has been West for some months past in the interest of her health, back to New York.

Mr. A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, has just issued the following circular to shippers and connecting lines: "I take pleasure in announcing the completion of a dock warehouse erected by this company at Lake street bridge, Chicago. The large storage capacity and unequaled facilities for the proper transfer of all classes of freight received from or delivered to the lake lines through this house enables us to guarantee shippers quick time on consignments to and from the West and Northwest."

The Chicago Committee of East-Bound Traffic held its regular weekly meeting yesterday at the office of Joint Agent Moore. It was decided to withdraw Circular No. 62, of Aug. 14, 1883, in regard to moldings sand-papered, it being found that other cities were not observing the same ruling as that adopted in Chicago. It was also decided to bill hook-and-ladder trucks under the classification of "Carriages K. D. or set up, to be loaded and unloaded by shipper, O. R. released, C. L. minimum weight, 20,000 pounds, sixth class." No other business of interest was transacted.

The presence in Galena, Ill., last week of an agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company gave rise to the rumor that arrangements are being made for the continuing of the Monroe Branch of that road from Shullsburg to Galena and thence to some point on the Mississippi, probably Savanna, connecting at that point with their main line. The Chicago & Northwestern folks are closely watching the movements of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. W. J. Ferguson in "A Friendly Tip." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Salsbury's Troubadours in "My Cham." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Robson and Crane in "Our Boarding-House." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Union-Square Theatre Company in "A Parisian Romance." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "Humpty-Dumpty." Afternoon and evening.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front, opposit Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Open day and evening.

Chicago Driving Park.
Course at terminus of Madison street car-track. Buffalo Bill and Dr. Carver's Wild West at 2:30 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CASTLE HALL OF WASHINGTON LODGE NO. 32, K. P.—Brethren: You are requested to attend a special meeting of the above lodge at their hall Thursday, the 18th inst., at 11:30 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. Epstein.
LOUIS B. VITT, K. R. and S.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1883.

THE Army of the Tennessee meets at Cleveland, O., today.

CLOUDY weather, local rains, gales on the lakes, and rising temperature.

ELSEWHERE is printed the list of patents granted during the week to Northwestern inventors.

AT Ermsleben, Saxony, 180 persons are suffering from trichiniasis. Four deaths have occurred.

EDWARD M. KER, the defaulting bank-clerk, has filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of Judge Gary.

A TRUE bill for murder has been found against O'Donnell, the slayer of James Carey, the informer. O'Donnell is not allowed the use of tobacco.

SLAVS and Magyars are fighting again. Austrian troops were yesterday compelled to fire on the contending mobs at Miava, in Upper Hungary.

PRIME-MINISTER FERRY, of France, yesterday hinted in a speech at Havre that American bacon would soon be readmitted to that country.

THE Grand Trunk Railway has made such arrangements with New England railroads as will, it is said, lead it to demand half the business between Chicago and New England cities.

The sixth annual meeting of the Illinois Social Science Association is being held at Hershey Hall, with a large attendance. Fifty new names were added to the roll of membership.

THE majority of Cook, Fusionist, in the Sixth Iowa Congressional District is 234. The Lower House of the Legislature will be composed of fifty-two Republicans and forty-eight Democrats.

YESTERDAY the Pittsburg Bessemer Steel-Works were sold to the Carnegie Brothers, who are heavily interested in the properties of the Edgar Thomson Steel Company. The price was stated to be nominally $1,200,000.

JUST as five horses were finishing a heat yesterday at the Chicago Driving-Park the mare Kitty Van fell, which threw her driver, Ray Warner, forward nearly under the wire. The driver received very serious bodily injury.

JUDGE MORAN yesterday cautioned the October grand jury to beware of reporters for the newspapers, who often learned and told to all the people matters which should be known only to the sacred few who administer what is known in Chicago as justice.

THE Atkinson fiend has not been lynched. But the newsgatherers in that region report a cloud of dust on the horizon simultaneously with a report from another town that the murdered girl's brother has formed a Committee of Public Safety.

YESTERDAY the Grand Trunk and Lackawanna Roads cut passenger-rates between New York and Chicago to $17.50, a dollar below the lowest differential fares. This is considered a very serious matter for the great pool, and is likely to bring down the price of tickets with a rush.

A BILL was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court against the 2,500 stockholders of the defunct Great Western Telegraph Company to recover the amount unpaid on their stock, or so much as may be necessary to pay the debts of the company. Its liabilities are upward of $300,000, and are mostly held by parties who have bought them up at a small percentage of their face value. The assets of the company were sold years ago for a small amount, and the proceeds applied to pay expenses.

THREE shocking murders of women have made the present fall notable in a criminal way. Following the killing of Rose Ambler and Ada Atkinson comes that of Zora Barnes at Lincoln, Ill. The mystery surrounding her death is still unbroken.

A SOCIETY in London will ascertain and report to the Government how many Londoners are poor enough to feel inclined to emigrate to Northwestern Canada on a free pass. Commander Cheyne should be given a chance to take them thither in his balloon.

IN three months the Civil-Service Commissioners have had a chance to appoint only twenty clerks. The reason the number is so small is said to lie in the fact that the clerkships were gotten well under cover by the political wiseacres before the civil-service shower began.

AT the Cabinet meeting in Washington yesterday the attempt of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to gobble the Texas Pacific unearned land-grant was discussed. The agents of the Southern Pacific Company are understood to be very desirous to have the Attorney-General pass upon the question.

LAST evening the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne presented to the Historical Society of Chicago a portrait of Gov. Coles, the first Chief Executive of Illinois, and a collection of the letters and private papers of Gov. Ninian Edwards. Mr. Washburne's address and the response of the President of the society, the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, will be found on another page.

THE managers of the Burlington Road may just as well send round to the "Store" or to Jonas' saloon and ascertain what is the least sum of money the Aldermanic blackmailing gang will accept to let the tracks alone from the city to the driving-park. The tracks will have to go if the blackmail is not paid. The "Big Four" will rip them up if the company refuses to come down.

JOHN IRVING and John Walsh, two notorious New York burglars and safe-blowers, ran a dead-heat for eternity yesterday, both going under the wire at the same moment. They met at a saloon on Sixth avenue. After quarreling a few moments, each saw it was high time to shoot. They drew their revolvers and fired at close quarters, the bullet of one going to the brain and that of the other penetrating the heart of his antagonist. New York may now moralize over a local tragedy very much like one in Chicago which at the time seemed to excite the Gothamites to special wonder.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS DECISION.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, which holds what is known as the Civil-Rights law to be unconstitutional, is not likely to create surprise or disturbance. At the time the law was passed its constitutionality was questioned by many of the most learned lawyers in the country, among whom was the late Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and a deliberate judicial consideration of its text and purpose has made clear now what was obscured by the fervor of political discussion when Congress was debating the bill—viz.: that the National Legislature exceeded its authority under the Constitution when it undertook to guarantee and enforce certain social privileges to the blacks.

The law was passed upon warrant of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution. Those portions of these amendments bearing upon the status of the negroes are as follows:

Art. XIII. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Art. XIV. All persons born and naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens thereof and of the State wherein they reside. *No State shall make or enforce any law* which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor *shall any State* deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Both amendments provide further that Congress shall have power to enforce these provisions by appropriate legislation.

An intelligent reading of the two amendments sustains the decision of the Supreme Court. The prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude contained in the thirteenth amendment is universal and sweeping; it applies to the Malay and Mongolian as well as the American negro; it has no possible bearing upon citizenship, nor upon the political, civil, or social status of anybody. The fourteenth amendment confers citizenship upon all persons born and naturalized in the United States, whether they be black or white. Beyond this it merely provides that *no State shall make or enforce laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of such citizens.* The power of Congress to carry out this provision is limited by the very text of the amendment to an attempt on the part of the State to violate its terms. The law passed by Congress under the title of the Civil Rights bill was not aimed at any State, nor called out by State effort to violate the constitutional amendment; on the contrary, it thrust upon the machinery of the United States the responsibility of enforcing certain provisions which the Constitution explicitly imposes upon the States. Whenever any State shall undertake to deny citizenship of the United States to any person entitled thereto under the Constitution, or to pass laws abridging the privileges and immunities of such citizens, it is clearly the right and duty of the United States Government to exact obedience to the Constitution and compel the State authorities to abandon their unconstitutional course. The Supreme Court of the United States would undoubtedly set aside any State law conflicting with the constitutional amendment in question, and violent resistance on the part of the State to the decree of the Supreme Court would justify coercion and the vindication of the rights and immunities of citizenship by the army and navy of the United States if necessary. In the absence of State violation of the constitutional amendment, however, Congress has no authority under the Constitution to enforce by United States courts or by martial power the social privileges of any class of citizens, be they black or white.

When native and naturalized black persons were made citizens of the United States upon an equality with white persons with the same qualifications, the negroes ceased to be wards of the Government. From that time on it became the duty of the Government to exact simply that the States refrain from all discrimination against the blacks on account of their race or color. The negro citizen enjoys everywhere the same political and civil rights under the law which the white citizen enjoys. Any person who interferes with his rights is subject to the same penalties as if he had intertered with the rights of a white citizen. If there are State or local laws anywhere which decree otherwise, or if there are State or local officers who refuse to extend to black citizens the protection to which they are entitled as citizens, it is the function of the United States courts and authorities to defend their citizenship and their rights without any special law for their benefit. But no law nor set of laws can successfully eradicate social customs and prejudices. The negroes can only hope to improve their social condition by availing themselves of the equal political, civil, business, and educational facilities which the Constitution guarantees to them.

The law which has been set aside as unconstitutional has not led to any revolution in the hotels, restaurants, sleeping-cars, theatres, etc., in the treatment of the blacks; hence the denial of its validity will not entail any more social discrimination against them in the future than has prevailed in the past. If a negro be denied accommodation at a hotel, or be ejected from a sleeping-car or a seat in the theatre, he has the same remedy at law which a white man would have under the same circumstances. The Supreme Court holds that Congress can give him no superior rights and no special protection not enjoyed by the white man; but it remains the duty of the Government as much as ever before to vindicate his citizenship under the law whenever it is assailed on account of his race, color, or previous condition. To do more than this for the negroes would be to retard their progress as citizens and the growth of their independence and manhood.

THEY WANT A MONOPOLY OF MONEY

The convention of the National bankers of the country which recently met at Louisville was as high-minded and respectable a body of men as any profession or business could muster, but their deliberations on the currency problem showed distinctly that they were not superior to that human weakness which allows selfish or class interest to determine the angle of observation. The sum and substance of their views on the question of our future currency which the contraction of National-bank currency is making a pressing one is, that they think they should have the exclusive privilege—and profit—of providing all the paper currency the country wants. Only this and nothing more.

The depth and ingenuousness of the "trade" feeling with which they approached this great National issue is neatly exhibited in the remark attributed to Mr. Lindenberger, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Louisville, when his resolutions for the funding into bonds of the legal-tenders and the substitution for them of National-bank notes was under discussion. A delegate proposed to strike out the resolution that favored the retirement of the legal-tenders. "It would be unfortunate," Mr. Lindenberger said, "for it to go before the country that the convention was in favor of National legal-tender notes." Precisely; if the trade that manufactured National-bank notes did not stand up for them who would? If the trade that was most interested in the removal of the National legal-tenders failed to decry them who would?

What Mr. Lindenberger and the bankers' convention want is, simply that a monopoly of furnishing the country with paper money be given to the National banks. As a tender to this proposition it was resolved by the convention that the greenbacks should be funded into 2½ per cent bonds, and coinage of silver dollars should be checked, if not absolutely stopped. Our currency now consists of legal-tender notes, National-bank notes, gold and silver, and their paper certificates. The monopoly plan is to reduce all this to National-bank notes and gold. The coinage of silver is to be got rid of as soon as possible. This in its broad features is the scheme of the National bankers, and one surer to plunge our finances into anarchy could not have been devised.

Under this program the United States would have a paper currency supported—when silver was got rid of—on gold alone. It is now redeemable in legal-tender notes and gold and silver. At the same time that the volume of the paper currency would be kept nearly equal to what it is now there would be a disastrous contraction in the volume of the money in which it is redeemable. The effect of thus narrowing the supply of redemption money it ought not to be necessary to explain to bankers. As long as we were ballooning and no one wanted to have a note redeemed everything would be all right, but how would it be when the Jay Cooke of 1887 blew up? Then every one would want gold at once. Gold would, as gold always does at such times, disappear like water that had been poured on sand.

Greenbacks are often hoarded now on account of their legal-tender qualities. What people want and must have, when the slightest shadow falls across the sunny face of the speculative booms in which the country indulge, is legal-tender money. Gold is always hoarded more closely than paper. Make gold our only legal tender, and the tendency to hide it away, already credited with the disappearance of hundreds of millions, would be greatly increased. Our currency system, except for the contraction which has begun on account of the retirement of the bonds held as security for circulation, is now in a condition of considerable stability, but if the National-bank plan of securing a monopoly of all the paper money for themselves by funding the legal-tender notes into bonds were carried out, our finances would at once fall into the greatest instability and danger.

Every export of gold to Europe to pay for adverse trade balances would send a shiver through our whole banking and mercantile community. We should stand in the timorous attitude of the English and Continental bankers who watch the course of the foreign exchanges with a feverish apprehension that the demands of America or some other country will snatch away from them some of the precious and irreplaceable gold on which their whole fabric of trade and industry rests. The chances that a panic might be begun by accidents like bank or commercial failures which would start a run on the banks for gold at the same time that it inspired every one who had gold with a crazy fear of letting it go out of their hands would be ten times greater than now, when we have 350 millions of debt-paying legal-tender greenbacks in addition to the stock of coin.

We have not burdened the attention of our readers with the details of this wild plan for retiring the greenback legal-tender currency by issuing in its place National bonds bearing 2½ per cent interest, these bonds to be used only for the securing of new National-bank currency to be put out in place of the legal-tenders. The plan seems to us so fraught with mischief that we do not believe it can stand discussion. The mere statement of its general idea, that the legal-tender paper money of the Government is to be withdrawn to make way for a non-legal-tender paper money to be issued exclusively by private corporations, is enough to condemn the whole thing irrevocably in the public mind. But when to this is added the further idea embodied in this scheme of making all the bank deposits, the enormous volume of bank notes, all the debts of merchants, farmers, and mortgageors, all railroad bonds, and every other liability payable only in gold, a sweeping popular condemnation of the plan has been made absolutely certain.

It is very much to be regretted that the bankers' convention did not present some well-considered program for meeting the emergency of contraction which is fast coming upon us. By the time they meet again, next October, the withdrawal of the National-bank currency on account of the retirement of the bonds will be under strong headway. No one expects anything but hopeless incompetence from a Democratic House of Representatives in dealing with this question.

ENGLISH LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

Mr. Bright's recent speech on temperance legislation at Birmingham has led to much healthy discussion, which will result no doubt in improved license legislation for Great Britain. There is no prohibition party in that country. The temperance extremeists do not go beyond demanding such a system of local option as exists in Illinois and other States—Sunday closing, and the shortening of the hours of traffic on week days. Sir Wilfrid Lawson is the leader of this party, which is opposed by Mr. Bright as impracticable for the present, but it has obtained many advantages recently, and has succeeded in carrying Sunday-closing measures for Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, and some of the English counties. During the last session of Parliament a majority was obtained for a resolution embodying the principle of local option. Legislation on this question will probably be proposed next session. It is curious to note in this connection that the English tendency is toward the adoption of the practical temperance laws of the United States, including high rates of license.

There are now three classes of licenses in England: Victualers' licenses, which permit the sale of all kinds of spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors; public-house licenses, which permit the sale of wine and beer, cider and perry, beer alone, or wine alone; and licenses to sell liquor when drank off the premises. The total number of licenses of all kinds issued last year was 229,997. Of these 92,348 were victualer licenses issued in England alone, while the number of English public-house licenses was but 34,077. The revenue derived from all kinds was in the neighborhood of $10,000,000—a considerable falling off from the previous year, which is taken by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as "significant of altered habits" on the part of the people.

The price of licenses varies according to the location, the character of the premises, and the rental. A beer-license costs but $17.50, but cannot be granted unless the premises are valued for taxation at exceeding $60 and are otherwise considered suitable by the police authorities. The lowest cost for a victualer's license is $40, and it may be as high as $350. The price again depends on location and value of premises. Those who act with Mr. Bright propose to increase the license-fees and to demand that the public houses and drinking-places be of a better class and better located. They also propose to take the power of granting licenses out of the hands of the magistrates, who are now the licensing authorities, and give it to the Common Councils and to the County Boards when they are created. The Bright following, instead of local option, would also have the number of saloons limited by a vote of the inhabitants or proportioned to the population. On the question of Sunday closing they are at one with Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Already Sunday-closing acts are in operation in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, and have resulted in great good. The English temperance people cannot see any reason why their benefits should not be extended to England. There is also a tendency to early closing. In Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and the country districts of England the legal closing hour is 10 o'clock. In the English metropolitan districts the saloons are not shut until 11. Rebates are made in licenses to those who agree to close earlier than the legal hour.

There is one respect in which they do much better with regard to the liquor traffic in England than in the United States. In the former country they enforce the laws—demand strict observance of them under heavy fines and penalties. A second repetition of an offense works forfeiture of license. House-owners, too, must be careful as to the parties to whom they rent, for they are rendered in some degree responsible for violations of the law in houses owned by them. A very weak point in the English laws is, that they do not sufficiently protect boys and girls from the wiles of the saloon-keeper. The only provision bearing upon this point is that which imposes a fine of from $5 to $10 on a dealer who sells spirituous liquors to a child "apparently under 16." Sir Wilfrid Lawson tried to have a provision similar to that of the Illinois Dramshop act enacted a few years ago, but it failed. He hopes for better luck another time.

The best thing the English temperance people could do would be to try to obtain laws on this question similar to those in this State. They would be certain to be rigidly enforced, and would most certainly result in great good.

HESING'S BOLT.

Mr. Anton C. Hesing is on the war-path again against the Republicans. He invaded a meeting of the Central Republican Club of Cook County, which was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Monday evening, with the avowed purpose of forcing that organization to eliminate from its constitution a declaration in favor of the enforcement of the laws. Failing to accomplish his design, he denounced both the Republican Club and the Republican party with all the emphasis and vigor which are characteristic of the man, and threatened to take away the entire German vote of Chicago and deliver it with himself over to the Democrats.

Mr. Hesing's conduct on this occasion exceeded in arrogance any of his previous appearances in public meetings. He did not even pretend to be a member of the club which he sought to buildoze; indeed, he boasted outright that he was not a member and never would be. What political right or rule of courtesy entitled him, then, to appear in person at a meeting of the club in an attempt to dictate its rules or policy? But the impertinence of the proceeding does not stop at this point. Having assumed to interfere and dictate, he demanded that the club should withdraw its declaration in favor of an enforcement of the laws, and, as a consequence, commit itself openly *against* their enforcement!

So far as the Central Club represents the Republicans of the city and county it would have been suicidal to accede to Mr. Hesing's demand; no organization which declares against the enforcement of the laws can claim the respect or support of the men who have been in the habit of voting with the Republican party. It may be, however, that it was precisely this result which Mr. Hesing sought to bring about.

What laws, if any in particular, Mr. Hesing does not want enforced he failed to state. His remarks, for the most part, might have been directed against the enforcement of the laws against gambling and housebreaking. It is supposed by some of his friends—and so he himself says—that he had the old State statutes against dramshops selling liquor Sunday in his mind. But there was no provocation for bringing that bugbear before the club or the public. There is no municipal ordinance requiring the closing of beer saloons Sunday; that issue was fought out years ago and settled to the satisfaction of the Germans. The old State Sunday law, passed many years ago by a Democratic Legislature, has always been inoperative in incorporated cities having their own ordinances on liquor-selling. If Mr. Hesing intended to drag in the Sabbatarian controversy it was simply for the purpose of making political mischief. Certainly the conceded quiescence of public sentiment on this subject would not warrant the Republican party or any conspicuous organization thereof in repudiating a purpose to enforce the laws in general.

When the Resolutions Committee of the club drafted the plank in favor of the enforcement of the laws they were undoubtedly thinking of the nullification of the so-called "Harper bill" by the Mayor and the Council, and the non-enforcement of the laws and ordinances against gambling, prostitution, dago-dens, and other forms of vice and crime protected by the Democratic City Government. At least the public so understood the resolution.

There is a strong likelihood that Mr. Hesing's mind was dwelling more on the High-License law than it was on the Sunday ordinances. If it was his purpose to commit the Republicans against the enforcement of that law the rebuke he received at the hands of the Central Club was altogether too mild. That is a law which existing conditions would warrant the club in singling out from among other laws as an object of special vigilance. It is a law which all the political and social forces should unite in enforcing. It is a law against which Mr. Hesing will apply himself in vain. If it was his intention to secure from the Central Republican Club, or from any other organization within the Republican party, a declaration against the High-License law, by implication or otherwise, he has made up a false estimate of the leaning and force of public opinion in this community and in this State, and the defeat he met at the Grand Pacific Monday evening was only a forerunner of a much more serious defeat before the people whatever shape the opposition to the License law may take.

Mr. Hesing concluded his raid on the Central Club by a retreat, and announced his intention of going over to the Mike McDonald Democrats with his policy of non-enforcement of the laws. The charge was freely made that he had come there merely as an emissary of the Dago Democrats and in order to create dissension. If so his return to the Democrats was natural in order to report progress. Be this as it may, the Democratic party is welcome to Mr. Hesing or anybody else who makes non-enforcement of the laws an essential condition of his allegiance. Mr. Hesing may find sympathy in his opposition to the enforcement of the laws among gamblers, dago-shops, and the criminal classes, but we doubt whether he will succeed in persuading any political party or the German-American citizens as a class to adopt that lawless policy.

THERE is hardly a question that the bark of the land-naturalization party in England is much worse than its bite. The recent vote of the Trades-Union Congress, which by four to one refused to pass a resolution in favor of George's communistic confiscatory plan, shows that his doctrines have not taken the root that was supposed from the sale of his book and the excited talk that flowed from its circulation. The fact is, that the land question which exists in England, and is a tolerably intense one, is a question not of obliterating titles but of transferring them. Public opinion in that country is fast taking on the irrevocable resolution that it is not good for a people, either socially, industrially, politically, or in any other way, to have their land held in great blocks by men who can say by virtue of their position whether the soil which must supply food shall or shall not be tilled. If the English people can change that system by heavy payments to the present owners, they will still purchase cheaply enough the inestimable benefits that will flow from the reform. Mr. Frederic Harrison, who has the perfect confidence of the workingmen of England, prints in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* one of the strongest articles against George's scheme of nationalization of the land that has yet appeared. He points out to the workingmen that for them to commit themselves to any decision on the question in the absence of the rural laborers whom it really most deeply concerns would be as unfair as for the country plowmen and shepherds to meet on Salisbury Plain and vote for the nationalization of all the looms, presses, and cabs of the towns. Another point he makes is, that if the workingmen declare for nationalization of the land they commit themselves to a policy directly in conflict with all that has been accomplished by their trades-unions. These organizations, which have practically transformed the condition of artisan labor in a single generation, have proceeded on the theory of meeting capital on its own ground and controlling it. The new idea of nationalization means that they must seize capital and work it themselves. They must burn the whole record of their past success and enter on a new policy with new leaders and new doctrines. "It is," he says, "a mere question of time how long they wait till from nationalization of lands they pass to the nationalization of looms, steam-engines, hammers, and indeed why not of beds, jackets, and breeches?" In other words, the nationalization of the land is being pressed by a band of men who declare not only for the confiscation of land but of personal capital as well.

BEN BUTLER has joined the Dana-Randall free whisky combination from purely disinterested motives, he says—as if anybody could doubt the purity and true goodness of honest Ben's intentions! He favors the abolition of the internal-revenue tax on whisky in the interest of his constituents, which may or may not be complimentary to the constituents—just as they take it. "Whisky is now taxed at the expense of its quality," says Old Spoons. "Before the adoption of the internal-revenue law delirium tremens was not heard of." This is new indeed. No snakes in the boots before the internal-revenue law! Did Ben never hear of the temperance agitation of 1843, which was gotten up because of the prevalence of the serpents in the leather of the country; or of the snakes which even the St. Patrick of his supporters could not banish from Ireland before the "drop" which never saw a Gager passed out of common use? But Ben was not so much among the people with snake-inhabited boots in the time before the internal-revenue laws. He had not the opportunities to see the snakes then that he now has. He could not then read by the reflection from the illuminated countenances of his audience. Besides, Ben is growing old—he is well on to 70. He cannot stand it now as he used to do when he was young and hearty. Even the strongest constitutions cannot combat Deml-John as successfully on the shady side of 60 as they could on the sunny side of 40, as old Ben has discovered. The time of enjoyment and hilarity bring penalties in later years. Because he drained his glasses dry in his heyday with impunity is no reason why he can do so now. He had his day of pleasure, his nights of jollity. The six-dollar-a-gallon sour mash, though it may have been distilled before Gagers were invented in this country, will produce the rattle in Ben's patent-leathers as readily as the five-cent "forty-rod" in the brogans of his constituents. Ben is altogether out as to the cause of his troubles. It is not the Government tax on the liquor that makes drunk come or the snakes get into his boots, but the increasing quantity guzzled in old age. If he would avoid the serpent let him not look on the wine when it is red, but begin to wear a blue ribbon.

OLD Billy Vanderbilt professes to be awfully anxry at the "bears" for insinuating that young Billy had dropped a few millions in stock-gambling. He said to the interviewer:

H'm—I heard that the "bears" had him "bursted." I heard, too, that they said that we did not speak to each other. There is not one word of truth in any of the stories, and it is outrageous that such lies should be started. There is no punishment too severe for the men who set them going. William K. has never asked me for a dollar; he has never hinted that he needed help. The rumors about his losses became so hot that this morning I went to him and asked him if he was in trouble. He showed me in a few minutes enough to convince me that he is worth at least $8,000,000 above all his engagements. The "bears" look like sneak-thieves. These stories about William K. are an outrage—a damnable outrage. The "bears" must be hard run when they have to start such lies to help themselves.

In sizing up young Bill's pile old Bill says that it hefts eight millions, but he didn't explain what sort of stuff it is composed of.

A prominent Wall street operator says that W. K. Vanderbilt holds the following stocks:

Shares.	*Par value.*	*Actual value.*
20,000 Erie & Western	$2,000,000	$ 240,000
10,000 Nickel-Plate pref'd	1,000,000	130,000
10,000 Nickel-Plate com	1,000,000	60,000
5,000 C., C., C. & I.	500,000	250,000
10,000 Texas & Pacific	1,000,000	210,000
15,000 Alton & Terre Haute	1,500,000	600,000
15,000 Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	1,000,000	100,000
Totals	$8,000,000	$1,690,000

All this, he says, has been hypothecated to margin up his good stock.

The aggregate of these stocks foot up exactly eight millions, and on paper the junior William is worth precisely the amount the senior William declares, but boiled down to coin value it amounts to a million and two-thirds, which is all the "bears" would give, while the great paternal bull calls it worth five times that sum.

THE colored brothers had an inharmonious meeting at Springfield yesterday. This was inevitable. The convention was rotten up in a great measure by discontented officeseekers who have failed to obtain places at the public crib or to retain the places they had held under the Republican party. The officeseeking colored brethren should remember that officeholding is not the only business in life. The "independent" bummers, like J. W. X. Cæsar Washington, and others, who are not satisfied with the Republican party because it has not provided them with offices, should make no delay in going over to the Democratic party, if they can get more offices there—to the party which kept the yoke of slavery on their necks until it was knocked off by the bayonets and muskets of the Republican party. They should at once join their old taskmasters if they can thereby get at the public crib, as there is no gratitude for past favors and, having secured the franchise at the hands of the Republicans, they should now use their voting privilege in behalf of their old oppressors to show the Republicans how independent they feel. If they are not satisfied with what the Republican party has done for them the best thing they can do is to go over to the Democratic camp and join in the scramble for place with the Irish, Poles, Germans, Swiss, and Italians. They may do better. They can take their chances. Dr. J. W. X. Cæsar Washington has been over for some time as one of Harrison's henchmen. He has tried his luck, and can tell Maj. L. G. J. Hannibal Wheeler and the other fellows how it is.

AN Indianapolis letter says: The result of the election in Ohio was something of a surprise here, and to none more completely than to our Democratic statesmen. From the first "the Big Three" have been remarkably coy of Ohio. Mr. Hendricks could go to Iowa, where there was no danger to himself in developing a mush, but he could not possibly find time to help the brethren in Ohio, though, in a public way, he announced his great regret and said, in his usual Peckniffian method, that he wished he could. Mr. Voorhees was blunter about it and peremptorily declined. The Wabash statesman has been so keelhauled because of his tariff position that he has determined to let well enough alone for the present and allow the others to walk the floor awhile. Of all our great Democratic aspirants, Mr. McDonald alone went across the border. He would not have gone, doubtless, but for the fact that he was born in Ohio and that he felt strong enough to risk the cast of the die. As it has turned out, he has builded better than he knew, while Mr. Hendricks gnashes his teeth at home and wonders why he did so. The Ohio election may make Hoadly a strong candidate before the Democratic convention next year, but in any event Mr. McDonald has obtained a reversionary interest in the Ohio vote, and if that be worth nothing he is certain of a high place on the Tilden-Hoadly slate. He has made over to Hamilton today to assist in the jubilation there, it being Mr. McDonald's birthplace.

GERMANY adopted the protective system some years ago, on the plea of securing higher wages to artisans. This item shows how it has operated:

A discussion concerning the rates of wages in the chief towns of North and South Germany has brought out that the average weekly wages (the working day being twelve hours all through the week) are paid in Berlin to stonemasons vary from 15 to 28 marks (the mark being equal to 24 cents); to turners about 20 marks; gold and silver artificers, according to the class and line upon which they are employed, from 12 to 30 marks; beltmakers, workmen in foundries, 12 to 18 marks; locksmiths, 15 marks; smiths, 15 to 24 marks; workmen in machine-factories, from 17 to 31 marks; watchmakers and soapmakers, 18 marks; tanners, 15 to 18 marks; linen and calico weavers, from 7 to 18 marks; cloth-weavers, from 10 to 30 marks; carpetmakers, 15 marks; joiners and kindred trades, 15 marks; butchers, 12 to 20 marks; brewers, 21 to 31 marks; tailors, 6 to 15 marks; female dressmakers, 7 to 12 marks; shoemakers, 12 marks. A Munich industrial journal, commenting on these rates, observes that wages in South Germany are about equal to the Berlin rates; but the cost of living and lodging is much less.

THE English crown prosecutors, if they have not sufficient testimony on which to ask for the conviction of O'Donnell, should put the great Irish patriot, Mayor Carter H. Harrison, on the witness-stand. The "best," addressing a Chicago audience Monday night, said:

There was a feeling that a Nemesis would follow Carey and mete out the punishment he so well deserved. Fate overtook him, and Patrick O'Donnell committed the deed. [cheers], and unshriven he [Carey very likely] died and his soul sunk to Hell. [Cheers.] O'Donnell was in England, and about to be tried by a jury impanelled to convict.

Now why should not the jury convict O'Donnell? According to Carter he not only committed the deed, but also sunk Carey's soul to Hell. Carter knows all about it, and will prove an important witness for the prosecution. But is it not a little inconsistent in Carter to ask the American Government to assist in the defense of a man whom he himself has already pronounced guilty?

THE three funds already collected for the erection of a monument to Gen. Lee in Richmond now amount to about $35,000. The Richmond *Dispatch* urges that the memorial project has been delayed too long, and that an energetic movement to carry it to completion should now begin. It suggests that the corner-stone should be laid next October, and that the ceremonial should be rendered memorable by a reunion of the Rebel Army of Northern Virginia, and by a ball at which the men should wear the Confederate uniform and the women dresses appropriate to the sentiment of the occasion. Doubtless, it says, Jefferson Davis would be present, and Beauregard, Johnston, Early, Hampton, Maury, Colquitt, Gordon, Kershaw, Vance, and a host of other ex-Rebels.

ROMAN papers enumerate the armament of the ironclad Italia as follows: Four 100-ton guns, eleven fifteen-ton guns, six cannons, four of which are 7½ No. 1, and two of which are 7½ No. 3; four small mitrailleuses with ammunition for 8,000 charges; twelve large mitrailleuses with ammunition for 5,000 charges; five sets of photo-electrical apparatus of the power of 1,600 carcel lamps; two sets of photo-electrical apparatus of the power of 200 carcel lamps for the barges; four launch torpedoes, twenty-four torpedoes; 400 rifles with ammunition for 500 shots; 200 revolvers with ammunition for 100 charges; twenty floating torpedoes, two second-class torpedoes.

JUDGE FORAKER, it is said, has a superstitious dread of the 9th of October. He told a friend last week that he believed he would be elected but for the fact that the election came on that date. On this day, when a child, he fell from a walnut-tree and broke his shoulder-blade; the 9th of October, while in the army, he fell off a horse and had to go to the hospital for a month, and the 9th of October, 1876, he lost an important lawsuit, which had changed the course of his life ever since.

CARDINALS JACOBINI and Simeoni and the Propaganda Fide of the Roman Church are treating Cardinal McCabe nowadays in a way he must despise. The Irish Cardinal some time ago thought he needed an assistant Bishop, and submitted at Rome the names of three of his friends for the position. The Propaganda rejected all three names, and directed the Cardinal to call a meeting of his parish priests and request them to make the selection. The Irish priests selected one of their own number, Dr. Nicholas Donnelly of Rathgan, who is said to be a very warm political friend of Mr. Parnell. The selection has been confirmed. The action of the Irish in regard to the Parnell fund and the Peter's-pence, especially the latter, has made a deep impression at the Vatican.

THE strongest point made for O'Donnell's defense has been made by O'Donnell himself. In the course of a recent interview he poohpoohed the idea that he killed Carey in obedience to the order of a secret society or that he was in any way a professional avenger.

"They take me for an idiot, do they?" he said. "In a few days more Carey and I would be ashore in the bush, and in fifty places where I could shoot him unknown, if such a thing was in my mind. I suppose they think I'd prefer to do it in a public cabin on board ship with people all around so that I might be hanged."

This view will no doubt be strongly urged by his counsel, and may have some influence with a mixed English and foreign jury, to which O'Donnell is entitled if he can prove his American citizenship.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* says:

It is rather in the nature of a farce for Taylor, Cannon, and the other Mormon apostles to counsel their hearers at the Salt Lake Conference to carry out all their covenants to the church, while at the same time the law enacted by Congress would put every one who faithfully followed their advice into the penitentiary. It is these little discrepancies between doctrine and law which give zest to the monotony of the Mormon life, formerly relieved only by the inculcation of discipline in polygamous households.

MGR. CAPEL has discovered that American women are better educated than their husbands. The American man is a busy person, and did not submit himself long enough to the Monsignor's microscope for him to find out all about him. The American woman has more leisure to form the acquaintance of so amiable and chivalrous a gentleman, and has a little bit more curiosity and loquacity into the bargain.

THE first volume of the Vatican Library has been issued at Rome. It bears the cheerful and inviting title of "Hell: The Dogma of Hell, Illustrated by *Facts* Taken from Profane and Sacred History." A Roman Catholic reviewer says it is "a perfect gem" and "a terribly fascinating little book." No doubt. It seems to be built on the dime-novel plan.

AG

FOREIGN.

Rival Meetings of Land-Leaguers and Orangemen at Roslea, Ireland.

The Former Denounced by the Latter as "Murderers and Rebels"—The Police.

An Unfriendly Reception Given Moody and Sankey in the Green Isle—O'Donnell.

Ravages of Trichiniasis in Saxony—American Bacon in France—The Fisheries Awards.

Surrender of Cetewayo, After Being Again Defeated—Activity of the Nihilists—English Grain.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE LEAGUERS AND ORANGEMEN AT ROSLEA.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—The league meeting at Roslea, County Fermanagh, was addressed by Healy, Sullivan, and Biggar, member of Parliament. Michael Davitt was absent.

A meeting of Orangemen was held at the same time. A collision between them and the Parnellites was prevented by a force of police and soldiers. The Orangemen at their meeting resolved to do their utmost to resist the attempt to put Ireland under the government of murderers and rebels.

Many Orangemen and Parnellites were armed with revolvers. A number of the Orangemen assaulted and severely injured a person whom they mistook for Healy.

O'DONNELL.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The committee of Justices considered the letter of Guy, O'Donnell's solicitor, in regard to his client's being deprived of the use of tobacco. The committee, after seeing the prisoner and hearing the opinion of the prison physician that O'Donnell was in excellent health, refused O'Donnell the use of tobacco.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Moody and Sankey opened in Cork today. A mob gathered outside the building and hooted the persons who entered. The mob was dispersed by the police.

TRICHINIASIS.

MANY VICTIMS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—An outbreak of trichiniasis is reported in Ermsleben, Prussian Saxony. One hundred and eighty persons are suffering. Four deaths have occurred. Four hundred persons are prostrated by trichiniasis in ten villages in Saxony. Sixty sufferers are in a hopeless condition. Deaths from the disease are occurring daily.

FRANCE.

AMERICAN BACON.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Prime-Minister Ferry, in a speech at Havre, foreshadowed the withdrawal of the present embargo upon the importation of American bacon.

FAVORING THE CATHOLICS.

The Cabinet has adopted the proposal of Admiral Peyson, Minister of Marine and Colonies, to create a Superior Council for the colonies to be composed of thirty-six members. *Telegraphe* says Admiral Peyson intends to give the Catholic missions an important part in the system of colonial extension, as he considers the Catholic missionaries may render substantial service.

A RADICAL MANIFESTO.

A radical manifesto, signed by three members of the Senate and seven members of the Chamber of Deputies, including Clemenceau, Laisant, and Tony Revillon, has been published in answer to Prime-Minister Ferry's recent speeches urging the formation of permanent Electoral Committees throughout the country to register all citizens desiring the organization of the Republic by the vote of a democratic constitution.

THE POPE RECIPROCATES.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The Papal Nuncio to France has received instructions to observe strict neutrality in his relations with the political parties in that country.

THE FISHERIES SHOW.

AWARDS OF MEDALS TO AMERICAN EXHIBITERS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—R. Edward Earll and William V. Cox, United States delegates to the International Fisheries Exhibition, announce the following awards: The jury awarded 48 gold, 47 silver, and 29 bronze medals, 24 diplomas, and 7 special prizes to United States exhibiters. The United States Fish Commission received eighteen gold medals. Other gold medals were given the United States National Museum, the United States Lighthouse Board, and the United States Signal Service. Gold medals were also given, among other citizens of the United States, to Prof. David S. Jordan, of Indiana University, at Bloomington, for works on ichthyology.

SOUTH AFRICA.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN ZULULAND.

DURBAN, Oct. 16.—The remnant of King Cetewayo's party having assembled with the intention of rescuing Cetewayo from the Inkanka Bush, where he has been in hiding, Chief Dalbepu, whose forces have been watching the borders of the reserve near Ekowe, surprised them and slaughtered nearly half their number.

CETEWAYO.

Cetewayo has surrendered to the British President, and will be conveyed to Natal.

THE THRONE-SHAKERS.

ARRESTS IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.—The authorities have arrested a number of Socialists here and eight others in Northern Moravia.

REPRESSING AGITATION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—It is said the Government has resolved to act energetically against all agitators. The manager of the *Drapeau Rouge*, an anarchist journal at Lyons, has been arrested, and other arrests of proprietors are expected.

ON TRIAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—The trial of fifteen Socialists on the charge of high treason has begun at Olmutz, Moravia. A foreign Socialist, with a forged passport, has been arrested at Reval.

A PROCLAMATION.

A Nihilist proclamation has been issued denouncing the late Ivan Turgueneff was a traitor, an unpublished poem of the novelist being appended as proof of the assertion.

KRAZEWSKI.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A Berlin dispatch says the prosecution of M. Krazewski, the Polish writer, charged with being connected with a conspiracy in Russian and Prussian Poland, has been abandoned.

MARK LANE.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The *Mark Lane Express* in a review of the British grain trade for last week, says: The weather is favorable and fresh samples of wheat are in an improved condition. There is a good demand for fine, which is scarce. Flour is very dull. Fine barley is hardening; other sorts easier. Foreign wheat is unchanged, in favor of buyers. Stocks are large. Foreign flour is in buyers' favor. Maize is lower and dull. Foreign barley is in buyers' favor. There are few cargoes of wheat off the coast; seven arrivals, and three sales and three withdrawn. One cargo of California remained. Trade forward is slightly of English wheat during the week 71,- quarters, at 40 shillings 8 pence per quarter, against 54,507 quarters at thirty-nine shillings 2 pence per quarter during the corresponding week last year.

A DEFAULTER.

HIS CONFESSION.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—George Warden, the defaulting manager of the London & River Plata Bank, has made a full confession of the manner in which he abstracted and disposed of the bonds deposited in the bank. The arrest and imprisonment of Watters, the stock-broker, is due to the statements of Warden, implicating him in the peculations.

Watters made known during the examination that Warden, when he discovered that detection was inevitable, went to Watters, and, saying the game was up, borrowed £900 from him, intending to flee the country.

Watters was arraigned today, and Warden testified he had obtained loans of money from Watters to cover up losses incurred in speculations, he (Warden) depositing with Watters, as security for the loans, bonds which he had taken from the bank. Afterward, Watters being threatened with failure, Warden assisted him with stock belonging to the bank. Warden also stated that Watters was cognizant of these transactions. Both he and Watters continued to speculate, their losses still being covered by bonds and stocks taken from the bank. When the losses reached £40,000 he (Warden) vainly tried to induce Watters to stop operations. Watters was remanded.

CABLE NOTES.

There were violent gales on the English coast last night and today. There were several wrecks, with loss of life.

Iberia opposes the proposition for universal suffrage in Spain, but admits the present franchise is capable of extension.

The escutcheons with bilingual inscriptions on Government buildings in Croatia have been officially removed and replaced without the inscription.

John Bright, in acknowledging the receipt of Barry O'Brien's book, "Fifty Years of Concession to Ireland," says he believes within a reasonable period of time Irish affairs will improve.

A sanguinary affray occurred yesterday at Miava, Upper Hungary, between Slavs and Magyars. The troops were compelled to fire upon the rioters, and order was restored with much difficulty.

The English Society for Promoting State-Aided Emigration will inquire into the condition of the working classes in the East End of London, with the view of ascertaining how many persons may feel inclined to emigrate to Northwestern Canada. The results of the inquiry will be furnished the Government.

The Liberal Conference begins its annual sessions at Leeds, England, today. John Morley, M. P., will preside. John Bright and Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, will participate in the proceedings. The program of subjects to be considered includes the extension of the franchise, the reform of the government of London and of the counties, equalization of the county and borough franchise, woman suffrage, a redistribution of seats in Parliament, and improved registration of voters and of methods of voting.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

An Exploding Locomotive Boiler Wrecks a Train—Collision Between Two Freight Trains—Other Accidents.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Last evening as the 7:15 Central Iowa freight, south, was on the grade four miles north of this city the boiler of the engine exploded and caused a fearful wreck, nineteen cars being piled up in a space of 140 feet. The engineer, Ed Bagely, was killed instantly. The fireman, Charley Choat, is probably fatally injured. Brakeman Elmer Blanchard is about in the same condition, and Conductor Gregory is much injured. The boiler was carried forward about 150 feet, and the wreck is piled up thirty feet in night.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Last night at 11 o'clock a terrible accident occurred on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Two freight-trains while running at high speed collided four miles west of Cleveland, causing the death of Engineer John Bailey. Fireman William Clampett and Brakeman Lee Gehmen were injured. James Turner, engineer, was slightly injured by jumping from his engine. Fireman Eli Wilson had a leg broken; Conductor Frank de Armond, leg broken; colored brakeman, jaw broken and severe injuries about the head, and a tramp stealing a ride had his arm broken. A telegraph order had been sent to Cleveland ordering the west-bound train to await the arrival of the east-bound train at Cleveland, but the operator neglected to deliver the order though the conductor was in the telegraph office. The trains met on a sharp curve in a deep cut and the engines were but a few feet from each other before the fact was known to the engineers. The engines were nearly demolished and several cars damaged. It was nearly daylight before the accident was made known at Cleveland.

CASTALIA, O., Oct. 16.—Charles Schwochow was driving home very much intoxicated last night, with Henry Carson and Martin Kroch in the wagon with him. He drove on the railway track just in time for the locomotive to strike the wagon and instantly kill the three men. A young lad in the wagon escaped death, but was seriously injured.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in Session at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Eighty-five lodges were represented here today at the fourteenth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias for the State of Illinois. The welcoming address was made by S. S. Pale, of the Peoria bar, to which Grand Chancellor McCormick responded. The forenoon was spent in the pleasant ceremony of hearing the reports of the Grand Officers. The afternoon was spent in the election of Grand Officers and the conferring of Grand Lodge degrees on forty Knights. The city is appropriately decorated in honor of the occasion. Aside from the meeting of the Grand Lodge, tomorrow afternoon occurs a grand competitive drill for Illinois divisions, in which some twenty divisions—five being from Chicago—will compete. A number of Indiana and Missouri divisions compete Thursday afternoon. It is claimed 2,500 Knights will be here Thursday. Following are the grand officers:

W. B. McCormick, Past Grand Chancellor, Quincy.
A. J. Wemple, Grand Chancellor, lodge at Urbana, resides in Havana.
F. M. Burroughs, Grand Vice-Chancellor, Sterling.
J. B. Hicks, Grand Prelate, Taylorville.
John Gabriel, Grand Master of the Exchequer, Chicago.
H. F. Caldwell, Grand Master of the Records and Seal, Chicago.
Ed. N. Dangerfield, Grand Master at Arms, Elgin.
W. T. Beck, Grand Outer Guard, Olney.
J. W. Patterson, Grand Inner Guard, Joliet.
E. C. Race, Supreme Representative, Chicago.
The old Board of Trustees was reelected.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous communications or those written on both sides of the paper.]

Twenty-one Years.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please let me know through THE TRIBUNE at what age a female arrives at her majority in the State of New York. SUBSCRIBER.

The Northern Pacific Land Grant.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The article from the Cincinnati *News-Journal* which you republished Monday in regard to the attempted land-grab of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Oregon and Washington Territory must excite universal alarm and indignation. The whole country ought to be aroused at the colossal swindle which is threatened, and the loudest and most indignant protests should be heard at the Interior Department at Washington. It can hardly be possible, as is charged, that this "mighty grab is arranged with Secretary Teller." It is a suspicious circumstance, however, that Teller allowed himself to become the guest of Villard in the late grand deadhead excursion, when he knew he would be called upon to decide questions of vast magnitude in which the company is interested. Attention was called to that fact when it was announced that Teller was going with the party, but he went all the same. It should be well understood that if Mr. Teller dare to accomplish this unheard-of outrage that measures will be taken for his impeachment as soon as Congress meets.

INDUSTRIAL.

Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers Considering the Question of Wages.

The Union Iron & Steel Company to Be Reorganized—Mine Inspectors Appointed.

No Change in the St. Louis Switchmen's Strike—Glass and Mining Troubles in Pennsylvania.

Scale Convention of Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers.

Monday morning the scale convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was opened in Gruel's Hall at No. 994 Milwaukee avenue, the sessions being held with closed doors. The object of the convention is to fix the wage-scale for 1884-'85, and there were present delegates from the Fourth District, comprising St. Louis, all of Illinois north of Belleville, and Milwaukee. No delegates were present from the Union Mills, Irondale, Carondelet, Calumet, Bay View, Springfield, and South Chicago, and the feeling was not one of encouragement. Vice-President John Quintler said he anticipated a hard fight and possible defeat in the end. The wage question was the principal topic of discussion, and two committees were appointed to draw up scales and report yesterday. Yesterday the two committees appointed at the session Monday submitted their reports on the proposed new scale, and the discussion of them occupied the whole day. It was understood that some of the delegates were weakening and did not want to make any fight against the mills. Nothing definit regarding what action had been or would be taken could be learned from any quarter during the afternoon session. The convention adjourned at 4 p. m.

Reorganization of the Union Iron & Steel Company.

Among the licenses issued yesterday by the Secretary of State in Springfield to new stock companies to incorporate was one to the Union Steel Company, of Chicago, capital $4,000,000; incorporators, Marvin A. Farr, Charles W. Hillard, and James W. Ferry; object, to make all kinds of iron and steel. Mr. Hillard informed a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that this was the first step toward the reorganization of the collapsed Union Iron & Steel Company. As soon as the license was received from Springfield the books would be opened and kept open until all the stock was subscribed. Then the stockholders would elect a Board of Directors, and these Directors would decide upon what course to pursue. In the present state of the iron market their decision could not be even conjectured. It would take five or six weeks to get the mills in shape to run, and the Directors might decide to go to work at once, as there was a large quantity of ore on hand ready to be smelted. The reorganization meant business sooner or later.

The St. Louis Switchmen's Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The strike of the switchmen of all the roads running into St. Louis continues unchanged. The yards of the different railroads centering in East St. Louis are filled to their utmost capacity with freight-cars, and a freight blockade of huge proportions must necessarily follow a continuation of the strike another twenty-four hours. Traffic on all the tracks is entirely suspended with the exception of passenger-trains. A committee of strikers consulted with Superintendent Dickinson, but the conference failed to result satisfactorily.

The Pennsylvania Coal Strikers.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The Rochester & Pittsburg mines at Beech Tree and Punxutawney were today worked with a full complement of men. A squad of thirty Pinkerton detectives from New York arrived at Rochester this morning. They were sent back by direction of Mining-Superintendent Platt, who said that the present force of detectives was sufficient to guard the mines. The introduction of the Pinkerton police, who wear regulation uniforms, has had a wholesome effect upon the strikers, who in no way attempt to interfere with the well-armed officers. It was stated today that the low-grade miners between Dubois and Pittsburg were weakening and that the backbone of the strike was broken. Advices from Reynoldsville say both sides are determined and will not yield a single point. The outlook is very blue. There were no disturbances at any point in the infected district today.

Illinois Mine Inspectors.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The following are the appointments of Mine Inspectors announced by Gov. Hamilton: First district, Alexander Ronald; second district, Thomas Hudson; third district, James P. Cummings; fourth district, Walter Rutledge; fifth district, Robert Winning. The Inspectors are ordered to file bonds at once and report to the Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for instructions.

The Window-Glass Workers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—There is no prospect of the resumption of work in the window-glass factories this fall. Many of the workers have gone to other places where work could be got. There is a new factory started at Barnsville, O., where quite a number of Pittsburg glass-men have obtained situations. Other glass-workers have found work outside of their trade. Some are driving teams, and not a few are on the river. Proprietors are as firm as ever in insisting upon a reduction of wages. Workmen will not agree to this, and so the matter stands and will stand until one side or the other gives way.

Socialistic Workingmen's Congress.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—The International Socialistic Workingmen's Association held its final session today. The manifesto, which was sent last Saturday, was unanimously adopted, as was also a resolution to print 50,000 copies in the English, German, Mexican, and Spanish languages for distribution. New organization districts were created as follows: Eastern, Western, Middle, and Southern States, California, Canada, Mexico, and Central America. The Bureau of Information is located at Chicago. A series of resolutions was then adopted declaring the issues of a protective tariff and free trade to be entirely capitalistic, denouncing arbitration as a means of settling questions between the capitalist and laborer, and extending sympathy, moral encouragement, and aid to their brothers of Russia, France, Germany, Spain, and all other European countries who are engaged in a bitter warfare against their common enemy, the crowned and uncrowned despots of the world.

Steel Works Sold.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—The Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works, located at Homestead, Pa., were sold today to Carnegie Bros. & Co., of the Edgar Thomson Steel Company. The basis of the sale is said to be $1,300,000.

NEW YORK, TEXAS & MEXICAN RAILROAD.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The statement that J. W. Mackey, the bonanza king, would meet Ochiltree in this city next week on matters connected with the New York, Texas & Mexican Road has revived a report circulated some time ago to the effect that Mr. Mackey has succeeded Count Telfener in the management of the enterprise. It is stated in well informed circles that Mackey had invested considerable money in the road during its construction to Victoria, and seeing the line, it stopped at that point, would be unprofitable, determined to go in heavily, build to Mexico on the west and build and buy to the Mississippi and Georgia railway system on the east, thus giving him a New York connection independent of Gould or Hartington. The statement goes that to do this he has secured from Telfener the control of the road and has assumed its active management.

WOMEN LAWYERS IN ITALY.

London *Herald*: Italy is getting as much ahead of us as America. La Signora Lyda Poet has just been admitted to practice at the bar of Turin, and appeared for the first time in her barrister's gown to plead the cause of a young painter whose pictures had been unjustly detained by his landlord, and much injured by the damp of the garret to which they had been consigned. The lady barrister obtained a great success for her humorous description of the subject of the pictures, and, amid much applause, obtained a verdict with goodly damages in favor of her client. She was escorted home, still enveloped in her lawyer's robes, by a large concourse of people, who gave her a serenade in the evening, in which the tenor voice of the young painter was conspicuous for its deep expression.

THE GOLDEN GATE.

Improvement in the California Labor Market—Conflicting Dispatches Concerning an Absconder—A New Route.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Since the enforcement of the Restriction act a great improvement has taken place in the labor market of California. The Chinese who were here were the first to profit by the situation, and Chinese laborers, skilled and unskilled, have advanced wages from 15 to 20 per cent. During this summer farm labor was very scarce, Chinese especially being hard to get. Hop-picking increased the prices from $1 to $1.25, and fruit-growers were compelled to pay 20 per cent more to harvest hands than in the previous year. In the fruit-packing establishments Chinese wages now exceed those of white women and children. In the cigar business there has been an advance of 20 per cent, and boot, shoe, and slipper manufactories have been similarly affected. Chinese wash-house proprietors have raised rates, and where a family's weekly wash bill was formerly $1.50, it is now $2. The outlook for white labor is better than at any time for the last ten years. Laborers bred to farming, fruit-growing, wine-making, and garden truck will have no difficulty henceforth in getting employment at living wages, and in cigar-making and other light employment white boys and girls are gradually taking the places of the Chinese.

CHARLES F. DEWEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 16.—At the same hour that a dispatch was received by Chief-of-Police Crowley from Boston stating that an officer would leave to take charge of Dewey, alias Halpart, arrested on an outgoing China steamer, another was received by the *Chronicle* dated San Antonio, Tex., which stated that Charles F. Dewey has been identified by the Boston authorities and held in custody. The dispatch was signed: "Correspondent." This makes the second received of a similar tenor. They are interpreted by the police authorities as a poorly-disguised attempt to create a belief that the man arrested here is an innocent party and not the one wanted in Boston.

A NEW ROUTE.

The first through sleeper to St. Louis via the Atlantic & Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco Roads will leave here Saturday morning next. The route will be by Mohave, the Needles, Albuquerque, and Halsted to St. Louis. The distance is 2,440 miles. When this new route is opened the Atchison & Topeka Road will cease running expresses from Albuquerque to Deming. Nor will it make close connection with the Southern Pacific at Deming. No through cars will be run from here to Kansas City. Beginning Saturday next the Atlantic & Pacific will be the main Southern overland route.

A STRANGE CASE.

A Man Who Finds an Umbrella Actually Searches for an Owner—The Crop of Victims.

Umbrellas as a rule are very unreliable property. You have one today, but tomorrow some other fellow may have it, and your chances of getting it back are generally very slim. Ownership is this very useful article of protection in rainy weather probably changes more frequently and for less margins than in any of the articles of barter in Gamblers' alley. The devices for retaining ownership are numerous, such as cutting your name or initials on the handle, painting your name on the cover, and some men have been so fiendish as to paint in large letters on the inside, "Stolen from ——," giving their names in full, and it may be some satisfaction to borrowers of umbrellas to say that even this does not always guarantee the safe return of the property. The returning of a borrowed umbrella is seldom considered an obligation to be observed as strictly as in other ordinary matters, and if you get one back at all you are very lucky. If you get it back within six months or a year you are doing well. If you get it back before the next rain you can safely trust that person with your dearest treasures. But when you find a man who goes out of his way to find an owner for an umbrella you have a real curiosity and one that should be put on exhibition in the Dime Museum. It is about such a person that this article is written, but unfortunately he has escaped a world-wide reputation by neglecting to leave his name.

Last Friday a modest-looking gentleman stepped up to the counter of THE TRIBUNE office and in a quick, nervous manner stated that he had found an umbrella lying in the grass in Lincoln Park and he had brought it to THE TRIBUNE office to see if an owner could not be found for it; and without any further explanation, and before his name could be asked, he turned and left. The clerk grabbed the article, giving a hasty glance at the man who stood by and watched the transaction to see if it was possible for him to take an inventory before he could get it out of his sight, and then at his leisure examined his prize, fully making up his mind that the person who got that umbrella would have to give a very accurate description of it and a very plausible story of how and where it came to be lost. The clerk found that he was in possession of a small, fairly well-preserved silk umbrella, and, more for the sake of satisfying the person who left it than with the expectation of finding the rightful owner, he inserted the following advertisement in Saturday and Sunday's TRIBUNE:

FOUND—A SILK UMBRELLA, WHICH THE owner can have by proving property and where lost. Address G 76, Tribune office.

For fear that every person who had ever lost an umbrella would call and ask questions about it he took the precaution to have the answers addressed as above.

Saturday was a rainy day, and the clerk approached the letter-case with many misgivings, fearing that the owner might show up and give such a minute description of his property and how he came to lose it that there would be an end immediately to his sporting a silk umbrella and cutting a swell among the other clerks. But as the answers failed to describe this particular umbrella his courage rose, and now he feels confident that unless the gentleman who found it does not put in a prior claim he can for once in his life carry a silk umbrella. It might be a pleasant study to surmise what the original owner of the property was doing to make him forget and leave his umbrella. He may have filled himself up with North Side beer and laid down to sleep off the effects and then forgotten to pick up his rain-protector; or perhaps he was a happy father who had laid down his umbrella while he gamboled with his children, and afterward went back it up; or perhaps—and what is more probable—he was making ove to his girl, and her promise to become his wife so affected him that he forgot that he owned an umbrella.

To show that some folks still cling to the hope that they will some day find their lost umbrellas a few of the replies received are appended:

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—I lost a silk umbrella in a State-street car about a week ago. It has a round handle and was bought in New York, either from Lord & Taylor or Arnold, Constable & Co., if I remember rightly.

If it corresponds to the one mentioned in today's TRIBUNE, the finder would oblige me by transmitting it to the following address.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Referring to your advertisement in this day's TRIBUNE, I lost a black silk umbrella with brown handle, on which my name was engraved, last night, either in Hooley's Theatre or on the Illinois Central Railway, 11:20 p. m. train. If the one you found answers this description kindly let me know where I can get it, and I will gladly reimburse you for any expense you may have been at about it.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—I lost a silk umbrella a week ago Saturday evening. My name is on the handle. If that's the one I am here and would like to see it and the finder.

Mrs. ——, of Michigan avenue, lost a small black umbrella, in black cloth case, button gone, somewhere between No. 119 Fifth avenue and the Palmer House. If you have it send it up and receive pay for your trouble. It was a new umbrella.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—I left a small brown silk umbrella in a slightly worn case in the Hyde Park Illinois Central train, which leaves Thirty-first street at 7:24 p. m. It was either Thursday or Wednesday evening of last week. If the one you have found should prove to be the one lost by me I will gladly pay you a satisfactory amount for it. Yours truly, M——.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—I lost a brown silk umbrella, with cover the same color, Friday afternoon. I left the street-car at Madison and Dearborn for the Post-Office; from there went up to State street. Can't tell where I left it, but had no umbrella when I arrived at my home or stopping-place.

Latest and best, the new drop-cabinet Singer sewing-machine. Main office, 235 Wabash-av.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Illinois Presbyterian Synod at Alton.

The Organization of a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Yesterday.

Transactions of the Episcopal Church General Convention at Philadelphia.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

ILLINOIS SYNOD—YESTERDAY DEVOTED TO MISSION WORK.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Today's proceedings were of a missionary character, following the missionary sermon delivered by the Rev. H. H. Jessup, D. D., last night.

About 125 delegates and nearly as many ladies from various points were present at the opening exercises in the Presbyterian Church at 9 o'clock. The church was decorated with flowers and plants, and a large and beautiful missionary map was stretched across the church just back of the pulpit.

In the absence of the Rev. B. Y. George, of Cairo, the devotional meeting was conducted by the Rev. A. R. Mather, of Canton, who selected as his subject "The Great Commission," and read a Scripture lesson from the second chapter of Job.

The missionary meeting was then organized by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of Freeport, Chairman of the Synodical Committee, who announced that Judge Williams and Judge Irwin, assigned subjects of the forenoon program, were unable to fill the appointments, but that their places had been supplied.

The Rev. C. A. Hoyt, formerly connected with Roberts College, Constantinople, read a paper on "The Work of the Missionary Teacher." The subject was treated under two heads—viz: "The Work" and "The Results."

Miss Fannie A. Marsh read a paper on "Woman's Specialty in Missions," pointing out the proper field for woman, and saying there are 400,000,000 women in heathendom—80,000,000 are confined in zenanas. From the Christian Church must come the help to their unfortunate sisters.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Richardson. The Rev. Dr. Jessup addressed the convention, filling the place made vacant on the program. He treated the subject of foreign mission work under three heads—oral preaching, Christian education, and woman's work.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Patterson the convention took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon program included a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Pearson, of Philadelphia, on the supernatural element in mission success, but word was received that he would be unable to be here.

Mrs. A. T. Holm, Vice-President of the Woman's Board of the Northwest, lectured on "Woman's Work," and the Rev. J. C. McPherson, D. D., of Chicago, made a vivid address on the "Home, Its Influence, Upstairs, and Down."

The meeting adjourned for the day at 4:30.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY FORMED.

A Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church of Illinois was organized during the day. About 100 ladies were present. Miss Belle Duncan, of Alton, was elected Recording Secretary. The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Thomas Gordon, and was responded to by Miss White, of Jacksonville. The committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year are Mesdames Taylor, Marsh, Orr, Pullock, Hartwell, Rankin, Brainard, Tryan, Brundridge, and Nutter. The Committee on Resolutions is composed of Mesdames McCullagh, Mills, and Starkweather. The Committee on Constitution is composed of Mesdames Patterson, Whipple, Glover, Sibley, and Nutting. Short reports were made from Presbyterian societies. Mr. Glover, of Chicago, delivered an address on economies of mission ork. The organization will be completed tomorrow.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—In the Episcopal Convention today James H. Fisher, an elderly lay delegate of the Western New York deputation, rose and read a resolution recounting "The use in certain churches of illegal and forbidden practices in the services of the church," bitterly stigmatizing their continuance and prevalence, condemning them as a wrong and grievance, and asking in most precise terms that action be taken to end them forthwith. It caused some slight excitement, which was more than doubled when Mr. Fisher advanced to the front of the church and made ready to speak upon his resolutions. He said: "I want this matter referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. I do not think that I would be doing my duty as an humble representative in this convention unless I introduced these resolutions. It has been done under a feeling which admits of no compromise. Whatever may be the consequences, I wash my hands of the results. The consequences grow out of the constitution, which lays down certain laws which are not rightly observed. With the iniquities which make this course of action necessary, I have nothing to do. One of the cardinal points in our church doctrine is that the great God in his triune glory is the only object of adoration and worship. The worship of anything else but God is idolatry, is antagonistic to the fundamental principles of the church, and is utterly abominable in the sight of God. For years practices in contravention to the spirit of Christianity, and to the apostolic spirit of Christianity, and to the apostolic faith in opposition to the canons and against the common sense of the community have been going on. These doctrines are taught not quietly but boldly. The boast is made that they are growing. I assert here that any churchman who is aware of these things does not discharge his duty and does not meet the obligation binding him to his church if he does not help to clear it of these aspersions. Bishops, priests, laymen, all must act—must attend to this matter, and nothing must permit us to rest. What I say I say with a clear conscience, and I declare most emphatically that we cannot live if we are silent. We must avert from the church the terrible consequences."

The matter was referred.

It was expected that Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge would be present at the morning session, but before the hour of adjournment it became known that the invitation would not be accepted, and it was rumored that he was not greatly pleased at the message which the House of Bishops sent back to the House of Deputies Monday, saying that they were too busy to receive the eminent jurist. The Rev. W. N. McVickar, of the committee to receive the expected guest, announced that Lord Coleridge had communicated with them, saying that he "did not care for the publicity, and did not feel up to a reception."

THE NICENE CREED.

S. Corning Judd, of Chicago, found fault with the Nicene creed. He said it was not the Nicene creed. It had been altered in several places at the Council of Toledo 1,400 years ago. He did not want the work of two ecumenical councils meddled with, and this would be done if it was called the Nicene creed. He closed his remarks with a passionate appeal. Ours is "I would rather obey God than man, and the universal church than one part of it. Leave it as it was in the old prayer-book. I will never repeat the feliquæ."

Dr. Kinsington said he was astonished at the gentleman's remarks, for the committee had fixed the rubric to suit Mr. Judd and his friends by putting in the expression, "Commonly so called."

"They are commonly so called only in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and nowhere else in the world," hotly answered Mr. Judd.

A ripple of laughter was raised when the ever serene Secretary sweetly responded: "I believe that those are the communions with which we are the most familiar," and sat down.

Mr. Judd's proposition was voted down.

William H. Maffet, clerical deputy from Northern New Jersey, moved that the words "and any surgeries may omit the words, 'He descended into Hell,'" etc., to the end of the rubric, be struck out, and that there be a marginal note stating that "He went into the place of departed spirits" would be an equivalent expression.

Dr. Adams, a fiery low-church clergyman, at once objected to this omission as a tendency to make doctrinal changes. Dr. Fulton, of Missouri, claimed that the expression "He descended into Hell" was a condition under which the episcopate was founded by the English church in 1566.

The amendment of the Rev. Mr. Moffet was voted down by a vote of 93 to 128.

Dr. Waxefield, of Indiana, wanted Hades instead of Hell, but found no supporters.

The Rev. Dr. James Rankine, of Western New York, moved that the word "and" be substituted for "or" in the rubric under discussion so that it would read: "Any churches may omit the words: 'He descended into Hell,' and may, instead of them, use the word 'etc.' This would not allow the person to leave out either or both of the expressions as is now done under the present reading. The amendment was lost.

THE BAPTISTS.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

COLDWATER, Mich., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Upon assembling this morning President Crosby, of the Baptist State Convention, appointed his Committee on Temperance, with the Rev. I. N. Carman Chairman, and a member of each association constituting the committee; also the Committee on the State of Religion in the Churches, with the Rev. J. S. Holmes Chairman, and two members from each association in the State.

The Committee on Temperance declared in favor of Christian education, civil-service reform, and temperance, and passed resolutions of thanks to the press, the pastors of the city churches, and the citizens generally.

A committee of five was also appointed to supervise the revision of the by-laws of the convention. After much discussion, and the benediction by the Rev. Dr. S. Graves, the convention adjourned sine die.

COLORED BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.—The colored Baptist Association of the Western States opened its session here this afternoon. The association includes Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and embraces about 25,000 members. The Rev. H. H. White, of Chicago, is President; the Rev. R. M. Dulin, of Quincy, Ill., Secretary; Amos Johnson, of Keokuk, Treasurer; R. D. Baptist, of Chicago, Corresponding Secretary. The session was occupied by the Executive Board in the preparation of their report. About 100 delegates are present.

WHAT AN ELECTRIC MOTOR CAN DO.

An exhibit which is attracting much attention at the Exposition is the Sherman elevated railway, driven by one of the Van Depoele electric motors. The exhibit perhaps demonstrates more forcibly the value of the Van Depoele Dynamo than the advantages of a suspended electric railroad. The perfect and simple transmission of power by which a railroad and a brilliant cluster of lights can be run by the same motor; the fact that a train run by this motive power is completely under the control of the operator; the ease with which it can be managed, and the perfect safety and simplicity of the Van Depoele electric motor are the most striking features of the exhibit.

Another place where the Van Depoele Company of Chicago shows themselves to the front is in Van Deusen's photographic studio in the gallery. Van Deusen is ready to swear by Van Depoele. The photographs taken by the Van Depoele electric light are fully as good as those taken by sunlight, as any one who examines them can see. Some people claim they are better. The same standard of excellence in photographing by artificial light has certainly never before been reached. The reason of this is, that the Van Depoele light is absolutely steady, pure, brilliant, and diffusive—is, in fact, the nearest possible approach to sunlight. Mr. Van Deusen says that his most sanguine expectations have been exceeded, and that his work done by the Van Depoele light is equal in every particular to the best he could do by the most favorable sunlight. The probabilities seem to be that the day will soon come when, as a matter of convenience, all photographing in large cities will be done by electric light in preference to sunlight.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

London *Telegraph*: An extraordinary escape from suicide is reported from Birmingham. A tradesman in the town in a state of delirium jumped out of a bedroom window three stories high, but his night-dress caught upon a hook in the windowsill and he hung suspended for ten minutes above the heads of the people below. His wife, hearing cries, looked upstairs, and had the presence of mind to close the sash of the window, thus offering additional protection, as the garment from which her husband was suspended was rapidly giving way. Amid considerable excitement a ladder was procured and the man was rescued.

Handsomest Cards

over offered to the public are given by our druggists introducing Ward's Cream of Chalk for the teeth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for consumption, asthma, and threatening coughs—Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the phosphate of lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. It also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

*Prepared from

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mr. Hesing Explains that What He Objects To Is the Enforcement of Old State Laws.

He Insists that Sunday Shall Be as Free for the Theatre-Goer as for the Church-Goer.

He Withdraws from the Club, and if the Club Is the Party He Leaves the Party.

A Contributor Does Not Think the Germans Will Be Influenced by the Prejudices of the Ex-"Boss."

A. C. HESING.

HE EXPLAINS HIS ACTION OF MONDAY NIGHT.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. A. C. Hesing yesterday and asked him to define fully the position which he took at the meeting of the Central Republican Club of Cook County, and to explain the threats that he made because the club refused to strike out the clause favoring "a proper enforcement of the laws, both State and municipal."

"Why are you opposed to the enforcement of the laws?" the reporter asked.

THE OLD SUNDAY LAWS.

"My position has been stated so often," said Mr. Hesing, "that it is almost superfluous to define it again. What we want is to have the Sunday law ignored. We want a quiet, orderly Sunday, but we want no one to interfere with the rights of others. We want the old principle recognized which was laid down by John Wentworth when he ran for Mayor in 1857—namely: that the Germans be protected in their amusements and recreations Sunday, in going to respectable theatres and in taking their families to respectable resorts."

"By the Sunday law do you mean the old State laws which have been on the statute-books for more than half a century?"

HIS OWN SUNDAY ORDINANCE.

"That's it, precisely."

"Do you not know that that law is so ancient as to be practically dead, and that it is inoperative on account of the city charter?"

"I do not admit that, for in 1857 the fanatics threatened to have the Mayor indicted unless he enforced the Sunday laws—they virtually compelled him, notwithstanding his liberal construction of the law, to try to enforce it. When Washburn and his police attempted to enforce the law the disgraceful action was created, and the people at the next election buried the law and the attempt to enforce it under a majority of 10,300. In 1873 Jamison and Drafted an ordinance that Sunday should not be a day when saloons were to be closed out of respect to those who went to church, but should not be locked. That ordinance was passed by the Council."

THE STATE LAW ABOVE THE ORDINANCE.

"Is it probable or even possible that in a city like Chicago with a charter superseding the cumbersome State law, which has been on the statute-books fifty years, the latter could be enforced? Do you believe that any one dreams of enforcing it?"

"The State law is above a municipal ordinance. The Mayor and police could go to Turner-Hall any Sunday they and enforce the State law. Now you see the force of our objection. Look at the recent exhibition in New York when the attempt was made to enforce the blue laws of that State. Why should not the attempt succeed in any city with a powerful police force to back it? We object, also, that the Republican party should set itself up to be the law-enforcement of the State law. That is a matter, we claim, which belongs to officers and not to parties. I object, also, to the organization of the Central Club being a ring of the County General Committee. A more out-and-dried tyrannical proceeding I never witnessed in forty-two years of political experience. My amendment to the objectionable clause would have been fairly put, but would have been carried, not only fifteen out of all present opposing it."

NO REFERENCE TO THE HARPER BILL.

"In your objection to the clause did you have any reference to the Harper bill?"

"I had reference to it in all. That is a State law, and as soon as the Supreme Court decides that it is a law all citizens will submit to it; and I am confident that when that the old Sunday laws cannot be enforced."

"Do you think that it is a safe principle for a party to declare against the enforcement of the laws?"

"I admit that it is not wise, on general grounds, to do so. It is unnecessary to give people a chance to object to the enforcement of State laws. What the old Republican Central Club includes in its meaning laws which cannot be enforced. Take the Fugitive Slave law in 1861. When men were arrested here for violating it Ottawa threw up her hands and gave an ovation. As the Fugitive Slave law was at that time so is the Sunday law now."

POLITICIANS ARE COWARDS.

"Would it not be better to work for the repeal of objectionable laws rather than to favor trampling them under foot by declaring them?"

"What good would it do to work for their repeal? Politicians are too great cowards to expect me to do any such thing. Legislators are afraid of getting their constituents' ideas referred to Congress. Nearly all at the meeting of the Central Club were opposed to enforcing the Sunday law, but their sentiments were muzzled."

NOT OPPOSED TO ALL LAWS.

"You ask me if I am opposed to other laws to the enforcement of laws against selling liquor to minors and drunkards, and the laws against disreputable places? Certainly I am not opposed to one bit of them, and to one as to the law of the minor law we take the position that the saloonkeepers should be held responsible only when they know that their customers are minors or drunkards. The law which makes a saloonkeeper to be punished for selling liquor to such a one, not knowing him to be a minor?"

REPEAL OF MUNICIPAL LAWS.

"Were not the municipal Sunday laws repealed by you, and Colvin, and the Council nine years ago and never enforced since?"

"I explained that in my reference to 'our action in 1857.' But the State law overshadows a city ordinance, and under the old State law people may still be indicted."

"Were objectionable old State laws passed by Democrats?"

"Yes, the State was Democratic until 1858. The State law is a matter outside of the City Government, I admit, but the city officials may be compelled to execute State laws. If the State passes a city law it is the duty of the Mayor to enforce it. Any Mayor we might elect would enforce the High-License law. As to the Sunday law, Mayor Harrison gives it a liberal construction. Mayor Mason would have done since the Know-Nothing times of Mayor Boone. A recent editorial in THE TRIBUNE practically indorsed my position when it advised Republicans to leave side-issues alone."

WHAT MR. HESING WANTS.

"What Sunday law do you desire, and what moral observances Sundays do you favor?"

"We desire that all shall be protected, and that no one shall be fined the fullest personal liberty as long as he does not interfere with the rights of others. Let no one offend those who wish to go to a house of worship Sunday, and let no one disturb those who wish to go to theatres, concerts, or other respectable places of recreation. The word, the saloon and the dance-house—let the church not molest a saloon-keeper. And, moreover, I want the temperance question and the moral question taken out of politics and left to the people, the school-houses, and the families. If people would give more attention to their families, and run less after the almighty dollar, there would not be so many bad boys in the city as there are at present."

"I want to repeat," said Mr. Hesing, "that we object to no other law except the old Sunday law. Germans will submit to anything before they will let themselves be robbed of a free Sunday. If they cannot have it in one party they will have it another."

HE WITHDRAWS FROM THE CLUB, NOT THE PARTY.

"Does your action of last night mean a withdrawal from the Republican party?"

"It does not mean that. I withdraw from that club, and if those who run the club are the leaders of the Republican party, then I am withdrawn from the Republican party. No German ward will stay with that club. The Fifteenth Ward will withdraw tonight or tomorrow night. The bulk of the Fourteenth Ward entered only on condition that the objectionable phrase should be stricken out, and will now withdraw. Mr. Hertz told the Fourteenth Ward Club to join, assuring them that the clause would be stricken out. That club will now withdraw, and the Thirteenth Ward Club, I am told, will do likewise."

Mr. Hesing said that he had been misrepresented in the published report of the Monday night meeting. He never saw Mackin or McDonald. If any one had insinuated the speech had received $3,000, the insult would have been resented. Mr. Hesing thinks that the Central Club will never amount to anything unless the "proper enforcement" clause be repeated. The Executive Committee, Mr. Hesing was certain, would absolutely nullify the club's action.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

A. C. HESING AND THE GERMANS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There are probably some Republicans in Chicago and Cook County who will feel inclined to attach great importance to Mr. A. C. Hesing's performances at the meeting of Cook County Republicans held Monday evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. But those who have some knowledge of the state of public opinion and have means to judge of the present extent of Mr. Hesing's influence will hardly show any apprehension of a new political movement with A. C. Hesing at its head.

It will be remembered that at the close of Monday's meeting Mr. Hesing, after having attempted in vain to prevent the Republicans of Cook County who may join the Central Republican Club from pledging themselves to a proper enforcement of all the laws, announced that no German would join the club under the existing circumstances. There were probably thirty or forty Germans present in Monday's meeting, but it would be a mistake to assume that Mr. Hesing was authorized by even one-half of these to make the statement he did. The fact is, that Mr. Hesing, ever since the plan for a Central Republican Club has been under discussion, tried his best to make the Germans believe this latest attempt to bring about a stronger organization of the Republican party was a new move in favor of the enforcement of fanatical Sunday legislation and of prohibition. Day after day his paper, the *Staats-Zeitung*, appealed to the German Republicans to rise in mass against this new attempt of the Sunday fanatics to obtain control of the Republican party; but these appeals seem to have fallen on barren ground. Certainly there was no large turnout of Republicans Monday night, and if there had been it is very likely that Mr. Hesing would have suffered a still more signal defeat than the one experienced.

ONE TRUE STATEMENT.

There is just one statement Mr. Hesing made in his appeals to the meeting to declare indirectly against the enforcement of law which was true. He said "The Germans were sick of the affiliation with the Democratic party." This is undoubtedly true, but not the whole truth. Not only are the Germans sick of their affiliation with the Democratic party, but they are also heartily ashamed of having permitted themselves to be made the tools of the whisky element by believing personal liberty to be in danger the moment steps are taken to restrict and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. If there was any doubt left in the minds of the Germans about the Republican party being the true party of personal liberty it has been dispelled by the result of the last Ohio election, which showed clearly that there exists no alliance between Republicans and Prohibitionists and that the latter are utterly opposed to all licenses, whether high or low. The Republican party of Illinois, being committed to high license, has no more feeling with the radical Prohibitionists, if it ever existed, and will be fought by no one with more bitterness than by these very Prohibitionists. It would, indeed, not be strange to see, the next time the Prohibitionists of Illinois stand up to be counted, their strongest vote in the Democratic country districts. Proclaiming the high-license principle the Republican party has become the protector of personal liberty by surrounding it with a safeguard against the abuse it has been subjected to under Democratic auspices and under the rule of low license or no license. This fact the Germans have begun to appreciate and that explains the indifference with which they have received Mr. Hesing's assertion that the Republican party was planning a fresh attack on personal liberty.

THE GERMANS HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR.

The Germans know it, that they have nothing whatever to fear from the Republican party, and that the latter would never countenance any attempt to deprive the Germans of an opportunity for innocent amusement. In this country the same as they were permitted in the land of their birth. The Republican party is so progressive and so much wedded to liberal principles that it cannot permit bigotry and fanaticism to get the upper hand in its councils at any time, and when, therefore, Republicans speak of the proper enforcement of law, reason only such enforcement of laws as is compatible with the republican spirit of progress and liberality.

But aside from the German appreciation of the conservative and liberal character of characteristic of the Republican party, there is another reason why Mr. A. C. Hesing cannot be accepted as their representative in Republican councils. The Germans have passed long ago to consider Mr. Hesing a Republican; he is in their eyes simply an unprincipled politician, ready to join any party at short notice where his own personal ends can be best served. However great and important the services he rendered the Republican party in years gone by may have been, his connection with the Republican party of late years has been a very unreliable one, to say the least, and that nobody knows better than the readers of the *Staats-Zeitung*. The saloonkeepers forming a very large proportion of the subscribers to his daily paper, Mr. Hesing caters to them by misrepresenting the purport of high license and the work of the Citizens' League for the suppression of lawlessness, and by abusing and drunkards on every occasion. It was in obedience to the behest of brewers and liquor-dealers that he rallied to the support of Carter Harrison and helped defeat Medill by using the most outrageous falsehoods ever uttered in a campaign and by winking at stupendous Democratic frauds. This the Germans of Chicago have understood long ago, and he is not made them feel particularly happy to know that they allowed themselves to be misled by Mr. A. C. Hesing. Nor have the Germans forgotten how C. and repeatedly cast his fall, when he forced a free-whisky platform on the Republican party, and afterwards proceeded deliberately to slaughter one of the Republican candidates on that ticket, because this candidate, himself one of the most popular and stanchest Germans in the city, had at one time opposed Mr. Hesing when he wished to be elected County Treasurer.

NOT HESING'S FOLLOWERS.

So strong has the feeling of the Germans in Chicago with regard to Mr. A. C. Hesing's aspirations to be their leader and representative grown, in fact, that it would by them be taken as an insult to be suspected of a class of the mere inclination to accept A. C. Hesing as their leader, and if there is anything that could make them feel more reconciled to the Republican party than their present attitude, another thing it is the very fact that Mr. A. C. Hesing has been denied by Republicans all but a hearing on his democratic claims as a declaration in favor of a proper enforcement of all the laws, and has been ruled out of order in a Republican assembly.

Thoroughly disgusted with the rottenness and corruption of the Democratic party of Cook County, with the subservience of this same party to the interests of the lowest dives, of the gambling-house, and of other demoralizing institutions, disgusted with the high-handed piracy of the saloon, which the Democrats are fostering with great care and industry by giving saloonkeepers and their dependents the preference in obtaining the subordinate public offices of emolument or honor, the Germans of Cook County stand ready to act with the Republican party, which they in fact would have never left but for the misrepresentations and falsehoods told them about the nature of Republican measures by men of the stamp of A. C. Hesing. All they have to know, Sharp, of the Republicans is that they do not listen to the representations of fanatics on purely social questions, that they continue to protect personal liberty by reasonable restrictions of the liquor traffic, and that they do not cease to deal with public questions in a progressive and liberal spirit. The Germans were the first Abolitionists in America; the Abolitionists are the founders of the Republican party; therefore, therefore, of the German spirit in the early days of this party in public, and has never ceased to be, if not misrepresented, the home and the stronghold of German ideas of human liberty, and events have done since the Know-Nothing times of Mayor Boone. A recent editorial in THE TRIBUNE practically indorsed my position when it advised Republicans to leave side-issues alone.

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HE WITHDRAWS FROM THE CLUB, NOT THE PARTY.

"Does your action of last night mean a withdrawal from the Republican party?"

"It does not mean that. I withdraw from that club, and if those who run the club are the leaders of the Republican party, then I am withdrawn from the Republican party. No German ward will stay with that club. The Fifteenth Ward will withdraw tonight or tomorrow night. The bulk of the Fourteenth Ward entered only on condition that the objectionable phrase should be stricken out, and will now withdraw. Mr. Hertz told the Fourteenth Ward Club to join, assuring them that the clause would be stricken out. That club will now withdraw, and the Thirteenth Ward Club, I am told, will do likewise."

Mr. Hesing said that he had been misrepresented in the published report of the Monday night meeting. He never saw Mackin or McDonald. If any one had insinuated the speech had received $3,000, the insult would have been resented. Mr. Hesing thinks that the Central Club will never amount to anything unless the "proper enforcement" clause be repealed. The Executive Committee, Mr. Hesing was certain, would absolutely nullify the club's action.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

A. C. HESING AND THE GERMANS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There are probably some Republicans in Chicago and Cook County who will feel inclined to attach great importance to Mr. A. C. Hesing's performances at the meeting of Cook County Republicans held Monday evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. But those who have some knowledge of the state of public opinion and have means to judge of the present

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Sixth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Association at Hershey Hall.

Address by the President on the Rationale of Reform and the Work to Be Done.

Sympathy as an Educator—Moral Education in Public Schools—Election of Officers.

The sixth annual meeting of the Illinois Social Science Association began in Hershey Hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with about 150 members and others in attendance.

Mrs. Helen E. Starrett, the President, in calling them to order, expressed gratification at the large audience, saying it was a good omen for the year's work. She then delivered an address on "The Rationale of Reform and the Special Work of Social Science Associations." She said in seeking to discover and enumerate the aims in life that were worthy and satisfying in their nature as objects of the life energy, we must place first of all the great natural duties. The man who did not love to provide for his family, no matter at what cost of wearing as and self-denial; the woman who did not love to care for and train her children and direct her home, need never expect to find happiness and content in any mode of life or action, for they were out of harmony with the great keynote of the universe, which was duty. But civilization had so far advanced in our day, the organization of labor had so multiplied the conveniences of life, that it did not require all the time and energy of those who were even moderately fortunately situated to perform these natural duties.

MEN THE BEST SATISFIED.

Men were more satisfied with their relations to life and their shares of the world's work than women. This was in part accounted for because man extended his efforts beyond the mere labor for the maintenance of his family. There was no more marked peculiarity of society at the present time than the great number of educated women, arrived at the meridian of life, who with their families for the most part reared, found themselves in the full vigor of their intellectual power without any definite work to occupy themselves. It was a question of no little moment not only to themselves but to society what should interest their powers and energies. Could a more interesting field be given to them, or one that should afford more genuine satisfaction, than the undertaking of some work which should make the world better and happier? Was anything more reasonable than that those who had the intelligence and the culture to understand life, who had studied human nature and understood its motives, who had studied political economy, and learned to trace effects to causes, who had studied political and social economy, and to some extent at least understand what were the conditions necessary to the moral progress and happiness of countries and communities—that these should take a noble and humane interest in bringing knowledge of these principles to bear upon the organization and conduct of society?

REFORM.

"Reform" was a term from which many really excellent people shrank, because in the past it was associated with ideas of disorganization, destruction, rudeness, irreverence, iconoclasm. But the day had come for a new method of reform and a new class of reformers. With the knowledge and liberty of the latter part of the nineteenth century there was enough of wrong, of sorrow, of injustice, of suffering in the world to fill their hearts with fear while they contemplated it. The world in all its departments needed to be made better, and to all who realized this need should come the impulse to aid in the good work. The question now was how to educate in its aim—seeking only to be the medium through which knowledge on all questions of social science might be disseminated.

SOMETHING PRACTICAL.

In answering the question often asked—"What practical work is the society to do?"—she said the association had never undertaken to organize any institution, and would not for some time perhaps. The object was to enable workers in all departments of humanitarian work to learn of each. But ultimately a committee of the association might evolve a plan by which the workingwomen of Chicago should be provided a place of social meeting and food is less disadvantage than now.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

An election for officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Helen E. Starrett; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Hedge S. Shedd, Jrs.; Mary L. Carpenter; Secretary, Mrs. William V. Kay; Treasurer, Mrs. I. K. Boyesen; Directors, Mrs. E. B. Babbett, Mrs. Mary Dye, William P. Black.

REPORTS.

The Treasurer reported that the association was out of debt and had a small amount of cash in the treasury.

Mrs. Candee, of Cairo, reported that the library founded by the Ladies' Club had been turned over to the city as the nucleus of a public library, and one of the members intended erecting a hall for it in memory of her husband.

Mrs. Monroe, of Kansas, stated that the association there was in a flourishing condition and doing good work.

SYMPATHY.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Mary Newberry Adams, of Dubuque, Ia., read a paper on "Sympathy as an Educator." Sympathy, she said, demanded fellow-feeling, or the recognition of common interests, and a common law whereby people were bound together in mutual trust, regard, and helpfulness. Moral obligation, duty, and the rights of even the weak grew from association for safety. Those survived and were the fittest who limited their individual rights to secure safety to the social compact. Sympathy with suffering led to organization to prevent it; and organization checked the transient passions and wills of individuals, compelling them to act in the general good. He sinned who refused to labor for the permanent social compact that was the protection and help of all. Sympathies should be cultivated, and to give to them a legitimate outlet and prevent diseased sentimentality.

A brief discussion followed.

MORAL EDUCATION.

A paper prepared by the Hon. William T. Harris, of Concord, Mass., on "Moral Education in the Public Schools," was read by Mrs. Starrett. Some of the influences at work in the United States were those which contributed to the growth of moral character were these: The conflux of all nationalities brought about by migration; the possibilities of rapid acquirement of wealth; the necessity for frequent changes in vocations; the efforts to ensure the growth of science, literature, and the diffusion of knowledge. These causes could not be removed, but ought to be provided for by all forms of education. The family, the church, and the State should all work in harmony toward this desirable end. No moral training was equal to the emergency unless it gave to every child a strength of character that would enable the youth to act aright in novel circumstances and to sustain his integrity under pressure of circumstances. Moral education must begin with the mechanical obedience, and developed out of this stage toward individual responsibility. There was great need of a widespread evangelical movement that would make real once more the faith which had well-nigh become a mere formula.

This paper was also discussed briefly.

About fifty new members were admitted.

SOCIALISTIC NOTES.

At the evening session Mrs. Isabella Laning Candee, of Cairo, Ill., read a paper on "Social Influence as a Factor in Social Reform." After pointing out what had been done by individual and associated effort to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, the poor, the criminals, and the insane, she urged all to become embued with the spirit of the age and the enthusiasm of the helper of society—to enter the ranks of the army of progress, as there was much to be accomplished, many opportunities for usefulness, for real practical judgment, and encouragement for it and rich results! There was no lack of objects for attention, and not one person but had some form of work lying close to his door.

OUR MINERAL LANDS.

The Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, followed with a paper on "Our Mineral Lands." He said there was no more momentous question to the people of the United States than the land question, reaching to the very foundation of democratic equality and took hold on the future generations of men. It touched all the springs of our National welfare, and he was sure it was to become the great and overshadowing question of the future. Parties in the United States would inevitably divide upon it. The action of the Government in dealing with the mineral lands of the United States formed one of the most curious chapters in the history of legislation. It had its beginning in the famous Congressional ordinance of May 20, 1785, which reserved one-third part of all gold, silver, lead, and copper mines to be sold or otherwise disposed of as Congress might direct. From that time till the discovery of gold in California, in 1848, the legislation of Congress respecting mineral lands related exclusively to those containing the base or merely useful metals, and applied only to the regions now embraced by the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri. This policy led to the leasing of such lands, but, after thorough trial it proved utterly unprofitable and ruinous, and was abolished, and provision made for the sale of the lands in fee, the Land Department adjusting under the rectangular system all troubles. But the gold-bearing regions created a new dispensation, and invited the attention of Congress to the consideration of an exceedingly important question. The lands were reserved. Repeated attempts were made to set Congress to lease them, but no notice was taken of the subject. The speaker's attention was first called to the matter in 1864, when the lands open to all comers had been overrun for sixteen years and $1,000,000,000 extracted, not a dollar of which reached the National Treasury except a small amount derived from the internal-revenue tax on bullion. The Government had no policy whatever in dealing with these immense repositories of National wealth, and declined to have any. He introduced a bill providing for the survey and sale of the lands in fee, which was the best and the only method of promoting security of titles, permanent settlements, and thorough development. But Senator Conness, of California, and Stewart, of Nevada, by sharp practice, got another passed, which provided for giving titles to the miners, and practically abdicated the jurisdiction of the National Government over the lands, with its recognized and well-settled machinery for determining all questions of title and boundary, and handed them over to "the local customs or rules of the miners." The Land Commission said: "The present Mining law might fitly be entitled 'An act to cause the Government to join upon unknown terms with an unknown second party to convey to a third party an illusory title to an indefinite thing and encourage the subsequent robbery thereof." It scourged the mining States and Territories with the unspeakable curse of uncertainty of land titles and bred incurable litigation and strife; thus undermining the morals of the people and paving the way for violence and crime. No situation could be more deplorable than that which obliged a man to pay heavy blackmail as the only means of saving his property from legal confiscation by another, and the moral ravages of a code which allowed this could not be computed. There was no possible safeguard for the future but in a return to the time-honored practice which gave to the owner of the surface all that might be found within his lines extended downward vertically and including the reference of all disputes to the Land-Office. This system gave order and fever to the great lead and copper regions of the Northwest, and would bring with it the same unspeakable blessings to the harassed and sorely-tried regions of the Pacific slope.

No meeting of the association will be held this morning, the business being finished last evening.

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.

List of Grants to Inventors in This Section the Last Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—[Special].—The following patents were issued to Northwestern inventors today: Abrams, Gustav, Stillwater, Minn., register. Allaire, Charles B., and C. M. Johnson, Peoria, Ill., said Allaire assignor to said Johnson, cash carrier. Andrus, William, Keokuk, Ia., brick machine.

Bailey, Fortune L., Freeport, Ind., plane. Baker, James E., Madison, Wis., balanced slide valve. Barnes, William H., Independence, Kas., live-stock loader. Beckwith, Warren, Geneva Lake, Wis., wagon and gate. Berry, Walter K., Swedepoint, Ia., car coupling. Bier, Danthus P., and R. E. Roalphe, assignors of one-third to H. M. Burchard, Marshall, Minn., snow excavator. Brown, Frank, Chicago, Ill., grain conveyor. Bignell, Edward, Lincoln, Neb., locomotive ash-pan. Booth, John H., Alton, Ill., sleeve or collar button. Borchard, Albert J., Chicago, Ill., press. Boyington, William W., Highland Park, Ill., window-frame. Braunwalder, Jacob, Milwaukee, Wis., valve-gear for steam-engines. Briggs, A. Smith, Kankakee, Ill., corn-harvester. Brinton, Caleb, Chicago, Ill., door-hanger. Burke, Edward, Bernard, Ia., substitute for crank-motion.

Cartwright, Edward, assignor of two-thirds to W. H. Mann and J. S. Edwards, Wilber, Neb., smelting-furnace. Chapman, Stanley L., Winnetka, Ill., elevator-bucket. Chisholm, John A., Sauk Centre, Minn., snow-plow. Claudon, John J., Chicago, Ill., paper-dampening machine. Comstock, Francis M., and G. Q. Adams, Keokuk, Ia., fence. Curry, Joseph P., assignor of one-half to Cushman, Wisconsin, Ind., carpet-stretcher. Dungan, William H., Rock Lane, Ind., bar-holder.

Estherton, Henry H., assignee of one-half to A. C. Thompson, Monticello, Ill., railway signal. Ercanbrak, Charles H., Alden, Ill., device for converting motion.

Faulstich, Wendelin, Belleville, Ill., chimney top. Ferguson, Oliver, Milton, Ind., grain-binder. Ferris, Hudson, Chicago, Ill., burglar alarm. Fried, Joseph, Chicago, Ill., producing paper armaments. Funk, Frank, Waverly, Ill., agricultural implement. Wagon bed, and lifting jack. Garfield, Albert G., Chicago, Ill., halter. Gause, William, Fort Wayne, Ind., pitman connection for mowers, etc. Goodell, George W., Rockford, Ill., corn-planter. Graham, Daniel M., Chicago, Ill., steam boiler.

Hanson, William S., Mount Pleasant, Ia., tile-ditching machine. Hasking, Charles, New York, assignor to Western Electric Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., telephone transmitter. Hiatt, Edwin, New Castle, Ind., post-driving machine. Higgins, Barlow, Elliottstown, Ia., automatic gate. Hodges, Pliny E., Chicago, Ill., knotting mechanism for grain-binders. Hornung, A., Chicago, Ill., barber's chair. Horrell, William A., assignor of one-half to W. H. Harris, Independence, Ind., cotton-planter. Howland, E. S., Batavia, Ill., metallic grinding-ring. Howland, E. D., Farm Ridge, Ill., tile and drain cutter. Hunnicutt, James B., Ashley, Ill., gate.

Jansson, Olof, West Sweden, Wis., pocket inkstand.

Karstens, Carsten N., Nebraska City, Neb., extension-table. Kay, William V., Washington, assignor to E. W. Crandall, Chicago, Ill., barbed fence wire. Kennan, Sidney T., assignor to Webster Manufacturing Company, Menasha, Wis., sanding and polishing machine for carriage spokes. Kuhlman, Henry F., assignor to National Saw-Guard Company, Indianapolis, Ind., saw-guard.

Lewis, Joseph, Chicago, Ill., bicycle. Liljencrantz, Gustav A. W., Chicago, fruit-jar opener. Martin, John F., Chicago, Ill., electrical wire insulator, conduit for electric wires, underground conduit for electric conducting wires, for tubular insulators for electric wires, distributers for electric wires, supporting insulators for electric wires underground, insulator for underground electric conductors, insulator for electric conductors, insulator for electric wires, insulator for underground electric conductors, underground multiplex wire, cable distributing box, and telephone. Mead, Charles W., assignor to E. B. Preston, Chicago, Ill., railway velocipede. McGinley, James, Chicago, Ill., boiler-cleaner.

Park, Chace H., and W. H. Elliott, Clarinda, Ia., vignetting attachment. Phillips, John, Boone, Ia., snow-plow. Piatt, Josiah J. and E. L., La Porte, Ind., plow. Pittman, Granville W., Scotland, Ia., wagon.

Reichle, Adolph, Detroit, Mich., two-wheeled vehicle. Richardson, William, Indianapolis, Ind., saw-handle. Rigby, Joseph, and S. S. McHugh, Ottawa, Kas., car-coupling.

Sande, Albert N., assignor of one-half to O. Hanson, Chicago, Ill., fire-escape. Schwitinger, August, Milwaukee, Wis., stove-hood. Scott, William G., and R. Campbell, Richmond, Ind., screen for thrashing-machines. Seaverns, Isaac W., Jr., Chicago, Ill., device for promoting combustion in boiler furnaces. Sharp, George W., Crawfordsville, Ind., automatic grain-meter. Smeiser, James M., and E. L. Kennedy, Rushville, Ind., rotary steam-engine. Smith, Phillip, Prairie City, Ia., wagon end-gate. Snively, Corydon S., and W. F. Palmer, Carmi, Ill., button.

Taylor, Levi, Osceola, Ia., gas-machine. Tobias, Benry H., Chicago, Ill., parcel carrier. Treat, Francis H., Joliet, Ill., machine for straightening railway rails. Turner, Chester B., Detroit, Mich., cut-off valve.

Walters, John W., assignor of one-half to A. J. Whitmore, Belleville, Mich., fence post. Warren, Edward K., Three Oaks, Mich., assignor of one-half to G. R. Holden, Michigan City, Ind., whip and corset stiffener. Wasson, Jesse, and Riff Litt, Jackson City, Ia., machine for working butter. Weaver, Alfred C., Lake City, Minn., machine for cleaning bottles. Weaver, James H., Chicago, Ill., envelope. Weaver, S. F., near Fortes, Kas., corn harvester. Webb, Benjamin A., Jackson, Mich., fence lock. White, Samuel K., assignor to E. P. Hatch, Chicago, Ill., machine for cutting grain. Wilder, Charles O., assignor to Northwestern Steel Wheel Company, Chicago, Ill., making metallic wheel. Wilson, Samuel J. and N. T., Rogersville, Mich., cover for vessels. Wood, Alfred, assignor of 66-100 to H. H. Stephens and S. W. Insell, Detroit, Mich., mechanical spreading device. Wright, Benjamin G., Osceola, Ia., wall-paper hanger.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Suit Brought Against the United States to Recover the Value of a Cargo of Sugar Captured by a Confederate Cruiser.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Ex-Minister John Welsh is a claimant in a very peculiar Alabama case, that of S. & W. Welsh, commission merchants, against the United States Government, to recover the sum of $10,531, with interest from June 3, 1861, to March 31, 1877, which they claim they lost through the capture of one of their sugar-laden vessels by a Confederate cruiser. Morales & Co., of Cardenas, shipped a $10,000 cargo of sugar to the firm, which was taken by the Savannah and sold as a prize of war. The proceeds were reclaimed as Spanish property and paid to Mordecai & Co., representatives of the Spanish firm in Confederate States, for money, which was of course worthless. Morales & Co. authorized the Philadelphia firm to collect the amount of Mordecai & Co., and they paid $1,500 to S. W. Welsh as representative of Morales & Co. This sum, less the expenses of the suit, was placed to the credit of Morales & Co. in their running account with S. & W. Welsh, as would the proceeds of the whole cargo have been if it had arrived in Philadelphia. At the time of the failure Morales & Co., to reduce their indebtedness, then over $12,000, to the claimants, gave them a mortgage on a house in Cardenas of $12,000 and a claim against Mordecai & Co. for the proceeds of the cargo of the brig Joseph, and it was the agreement between the houses that any claims growing out of the capture of the brig were to be the property of the firm bringing the suit. The case involves innumerable nice points of law, and now goes to Washington.

THREE TRAIN-MEN KILLED.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Two freight-trains collided twenty miles east on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Road this morning, and Engineer Bailey and two firemen were instantly killed.

THE COURTS.

An Alleged Ill-Used Partner Sues for His Rights via an Accounting.

Books of Account as Evidence—The Contract of Hiring a Portable Engine.

Insurance in Mutual Benevolent Associations—Attaching Partnership Property—Other Late Decisions.

An Alleged Ill-Used Partner Sues for His Rights.

John H. Jallings filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against the North Pier Foundry, James W. Reedy, Patrick H. Meehan, and J. P. Jackey, to compel them to account to him for a one-third interest in the foundry company. He says that in November, 1881, he, Reedy, and Meehan joined together in buying the foundry of Mason & Davis, and then incorporated the North Pier Foundry Company, with a capital of $6,000, each contributing $2,000. Reedy was made President, Meehan Secretary, and complainant Treasurer, and matters run along prosperously until the following spring, when there was a quarrel over Meehan's wages, and over furnishing castings to one Mitchell, a rival of Reedy in the elevator business. Reedy did not want any castings made for his rival, but Meehan and Jallings both maintained they would do work for any one who paid for it. The upshot was that Jallings resigned his position. Soon after Meehan and Reedy combined together to squeeze Jallings out, as he would not sell out to them. With this end in view, it is alleged they voted themseves $2,500 a year apiece as salaries, which ate up all the profits, and refused to let him see the balance-sheet to ascertain the profits of the concern; gave Jackey ten shares of stock, and elected him Director, and then ran affairs to suit themselves. Meehan is now trying to sell out his stock to prevent any accounting, and Jallings asks for an injunction to prevent this and to compel an accounting and an equitable settlement of the business.

Items.

Today is default-day in the Circuit Court.

The James Walsh habeas-corpus case came up again yesterday morning before Judge Smith and was postponed until Friday, the Judge being busy in the trial of a case.

Judge Anthony has been very busy during the last week in hearing the case of Reid, Murdock & Fischer against John B. Clough to recover about $4,000 for some damaged meats which were shipped to Europe and there found to have been bad and sent back. The jury took a compromise view and awarded the plaintiffs one cent.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,721—A. B. Graham et al. vs. Piano Manufacturing Co., William H. Jones, E. L. Heming, Geo. W. Chamberlain, Wm. Kruse, and Elizabeth H. Gammon. Bill to restrain infringement of patent. A. B. Graham's patent issued Feb. 13, 1883, for an improvement in harvesters. Banning & Banning, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery Orders—Township of Aurora vs. Auditor of State; appl. alld. to compl. on giving bond in $500.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery Orders—838, Hopkins vs. Hutchinson F. & S. C. Co.: time for compl. to be given to 10th inst. 4,366, Greig vs. Greig: rec. sug. Div. Ry. Co.; iv. to amd. bill by consent.

Law Orders—439, Fairbanks vs. Town of Martindale; iv. to amd. bill. 4,366, Greig vs. Greig: iv. to amd. dec.—the same vs. Town of Sheldon: same ord.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,105—Joseph Brisach vs. steamer Robert G. Inger-soll. Libel for wages, $55. W. L. Mitchell, proctor.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty orders—103, Johnson vs. Island; cause set for hearing as ex. to comrs. rep.

Appellate Court.

ORDERS—1,730, Mchts. Nat. Bk. vs. Helman; mo. appl. appl. dis. appits. costs.—1,815, Althrop vs. Peterson; ord. aff. set aside by agmt. of parties. Cause set for hearing for Tuesday next.—1,624, Cook vs. Norris; dim. of rec. sug. by appit. and iv. to file addl. bds. rec. by appit. and iv. to file addl. rec.—1,658, Mann vs. McKinson; mo. appl. time to file brfs. ex. to Oct. 30.—1,672, Calhoun vs. Bixby; cause docketed and fee. rec. to supras dep. of Julian A. Pearse ovid.—Est. Harry A. Hahn; guard. inv. apvd.—Est. Elizabeth Britton; final settlement and guard. disch.—Est. Frederick Kohlhammer; iv. given. guard. to expend $200 to rep. sidewalks for ward.—Est. Kathrine Schneider; ind. accts. apvd.—Est. Frank A. Converse; inv., appremts., and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Johan Huebes; appremt. and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Philip E. Walter; clm. of E. W. Sawyer alld. for $107.—Est. Dorothea I. Meyer et al., minors; guard. discharged.—Est. Frank M. Dewey; claim of A. N. Warner for $1,845 alld.—Est. Thornton Kennedy; clm. of admx. previously dismissed, now reffled in all pars.—Est. Antoine Freund; proof heirsp.—Est. Alice E. Jernegan; inv. and appremt. apvd.—Est. Solomon H. Thompson; proof heirsp.—Est. Josephine Megek; cons. inv. apvd.—Est. John Nickel; est. dec. settled and extrx. discharged.—Est. Caroline Modrieus; final settlement ord. within 30 days from date.—Est. of James

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LAKE MARINE.

Grain Freights Are Steady, with but Little Indication of Improving.

One Dollar Per Ton Paid on Coal from Buffalo to Chicago—The Schooner Elbe Libeled.

Marine Mishaps in Chicago River—The Schooner Australia Not Missing—General Notes.

Lake Freights and Charters.

Grain freights were steady yesterday on a basis of 3¾ cents for corn and 3¾ cents for wheat to Buffalo. Vessels were in fair demand, but large cargoes had to be made up of small consignments. Only four vessels were placed for Buffalo, which is less than half the number of Lake Erie craft now in port. Three vessels were chartered to take about 100,000 bushels of corn to Ogdensburg at 7 cents. This is considered a very low rate at this time of the year. Freights at Milwaukee are stronger, owing to a sudden increase in wheat shipments. The propeller V. H. Ketchum, Lehigh, Alaska, and another, the name of which was not reported, were chartered here to load 250,000 bushels of wheat at Milwaukee for Buffalo and Erie. The wheat in store at this port has not commenced to move yet, although small cribfuls are occasionally shipped. There are 10,696,304 bushels of grain in store and 7,363,492 bushels are afloat. It was rumored yesterday afternoon that the Seaman's Union would advance wages to $3.50 per day at their meeting last night. The matter caused considerable comment among vesselowners, many of whom positively said that if such should be the fact they would tie up their boats. This would make vessels much scarcer, and rates would have to advance.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Propeller H. E. Packer, corn and wheat	85,000
Schooner M. W. Page, corn	30,000
Schooner Homer, rye	30,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Schooner C. B. Jones, corn	33,000
Schooner Manitowoc, corn	36,000
Schooner D. M. Wilson, corn	36,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner J. R. Noyes, corn	31,000
Schooner Hartford, corn	22,000
To Alsena.	
Schooner Bay State, oats	22,000
Schooner Narragansett, oats	19,000
Total	36,000
	356,000

A Bad Accident.

Pat Gurley, a seaman before the mast on board the schooner Duncan City, sustained a painful accident yesterday morning which may result in the loss of his left hand. The schooner was towed outside with considerable difficulty, as there was a heavy sea running. Just after clearing the breakwater the heavy strain on the tow-line loosened the tow-post on the schooner, and it was jerked out of its socket. Gurley was standing by ready to let go the line. A large splinter of the post struck his hand and split it open from the wrist to the second knuckle. The vessel was towed back to port and the injured man sent to Marine Hospital. This is the second accident of the same nature that has happened on the Duncan City inside of two weeks, with the exception that no one was hurt at first time.

Libeled for Sailors' Wages.

The schooner Elbe, of Milwaukee, is in the hands of the Marshal at this port. She arrived last week with a cargo of culled lumber. The Captain, who is part owner of the vessel, sold the cargo and disappeared without paying off the crew. None was left in charge of the craft. The crew concluded that the Captain was trying to defraud them out of their pay, so they got out a libel against the schooner and it was seized.

Damaged Craft.

As the schooner Fleetwing was being towed out the tow-line parted and she drifted over against the pier, smashing her stem and sustaining other damages.

The schooner O. R. Johnson ran into the tug Imperial yesterday afternoon and raked off her smokestack and exhaust-pipe.

The schooner Bangalore and Japan are at the Chicago dry-dock to stop leaks.

Death of Charles Boldt.

Charles Boldt, a sailor, formerly on the schooner Two Fannies, died at the Marine Hospital yesterday of pleurisy. The deceased was 31 years of age, and had been at the hospital seven days. His home was at Stetlin, Germany, where he leaves a wife and two children.

Selecting a Site.

The Hon. Jesse Spalding and the commission appointed to select a site for the new life-saving station at the entrance to Sturgeon Bay Canal will leave for the canal this morning.

A Sensational Report.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The schooner Australia, which a sensational Chicago paper reports as missing for three weeks and probably lost with all hands, is safe. She left Chicago for Traverse, but went into Frankfort, where she loaded for this port and left a week ago Monday. She is now at Pine Lake.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Passed up—C. N. Pratt and consort, 7:20; Wales and consort, 7:15; Milwaukee, 7:10; J. M. Osborn, Exile, E. W. Davis, 10; Garden City and barges, 9:40; Minneapolis, George N. W. Mills and barges, 12; M. M. Drake, 12:10; B. W. Jennings and barges, 12; Alpena and barges, 12:30; J. E. Mills and barges, 12:40; Winslow, Swallow, Milwaukee Belle, 2; Mary Mills and consort, 2; Canton, 2:30; Baltze, W. S. Crosthwaite, Marengo, D. E. Hurt, Columbia, 3:30; Fred McBryer and barges, 3:45; Ohio and consort, 4:25; Strang, W. H. Rounds, Zach Chandler, 3:20; E. M. Peck, 3:30; Lem Ellsworth, 3:30; City of Concord and consort, 5:45; Otego and barges, 7; City of Cleveland, 6:30; F. L. Johnson and barges, 6:30; Wm. Edwards and barges, 6:40; Columbia and consort, 7:15; Juniata, 8:30; Nyanza, 8:30; Riverside, Moose Bloom, 8:40; George L. Colwell and barges, 9; Escanaba, 5; Arronaut, 4.

Down—Prussia, 7:15; James Pask, jr., 11; Boscobel, John H. Lyons, James G. Master, C. J. Wells, John H. Hutchinson, 3; A. Sumner and barges, 8:45; Alsco, 8; Wm. L. Frost, 7:15; A. J. Smith and raft, 8; Commodore, 12; Cuba, 2; Edward Smith and barge, 4:20; City of Mackinac, barges, 3:40; Sinair and barges, 4:46; J. P. Clark and barges, 3:40. Wind east, fresh.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—There was a good demand for grain carriers today, but no vessels were in the market ready to load. It was reported that two Anchor Line propellers, not one Union Line boat had been taken to load wheat for Buffalo. On a cargo of 31,500 bushels from Sodus Point, the schooner J. H. Hart received 7 cents.

The schooner Spy, wrecked at Good Harbor and abandoned by her owners, has been purchased by Capt. John Evenson, Captain of the life-saving station here, and Oil Hanson, who went down to work on her.

E. B. Fuller, of Fort Sherman, Mich., has sold the steam-yacht Carrie Mather to Fred and Gus Pennant, of Sheboygan, for $3,200.

C. A. Higgins has sold one-fourth of the tug S. G. Green to Herman Dinoff. John Saveland, of Manitowoc, and O. M. Parker have purchased one-half of the schooner Ruby of Morris Van Patten, of Chicago, for $1,200.

The propeller F. and P. M. No. 2, which has been chartered at Detroit, arrived here today to load her pisoe on the Ludington route.

The schooner Sligo, bound to Lake Superior from Chicago, which has been windbound here for days, got away today.

The wrecked scow Milton was docked today for an overhauling.

The steam-barge Gordon Campbell and barge Geo. Gray, with wheat for Buffalo; schooners Mary Ann Carey, with wheat for Sandusky; J. H. Mead, with barley for Sodus Point; steam-barge Alma Dickinson and two schooners Three Brothers, Sailor, and Alice B. Norris, for Escanaba, cleared today.

MANISTIQUE, Mich., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The tug Wm. West cleared for Mackinac tonight, with the raft of the Cora A. Sheldon, for Houghton, in tow.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Progress, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Thomas Massasoit, Metaconnet, Belle Hansen, Jack Kitchen, City of Green Bay, Steamers Unadilla. Sailed—Steamer Minnesota, Peter F. A. Morse, Metropolis, Col. Cook, Thos. Stampede, J. B. Kitchen, Massasoit. Wind, south, light.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Waverly, corn, flour, Fay Clyde, oats; City of Rome, corn, rye; Elizabeth Jones, corn. From St. Ignace—Propeller St. Lawrence, ore. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers City of Rome, coal; Buffalo, Col. D. C. Whitney, coal; Clyde, coal; Helvetia, coal; Elizabeth Jones, coal; Golden Fleece, coal. For Green Bay—Barges Ganges, coal. For Milwaukee—Propeller W. H. Barnum, coal. For Milwaukee—Barge Forwarder, coal.

Rates for wheat at last struck a veritable basis. The clearance rate tonight was 3¾ per ton to Chicago and Milwaukee, with a firm feeling at that. It is hardly safe to make a rate for corn now before the docks close to the season. The recent advances are the lateness of the season, the desire of shippers to hurry corn forward, and the scarcity of available tonnage. The steamer Clyde was placed this morning for Chicago at 99 cents, a rise of five cents over yesterday's rate. The schooner Elizabeth Jones was taken yesterday, but not reaching the dock till this forenoon also gets 90 cents. The steamer Queen of the West was also placed yesterday, but did not load till this afternoon, and she managed to get a full dollar. The schooners Ellen Spry and J. G. Masten, the latter to arrive, were chartered loading for Green Bay at 90 cents.

Canal freights remained quite depressed, and were ¼ cent lower. The ruling rates were 4¾ cents on corn and 5¾ cents on wheat to New York.

Lake Huron.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Departed—Schooners Annie Vought, Gerrit Smith, E. B. Maxwell, Experiment. Higgie, Maize, Fioretta; propeller Lawrence. Northeast wind, brisk, clear, and cold.

Lake Superior.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Eureka, Thomas Parsons, J. F. Card. Cleared—Havana with Helena. Passed down—Peerless.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller India, barge Tecumseh, schooner Blake. Departed—Barge Tecumseh, schooner Blake.

Canadian Ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners Samana, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Penokee, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Nevada, Oswego to Chicago, coal; M. A. Muir, Charlotte to Green Bay, coal; George B. Sloan, Oswego to Chicago, coal; S. Neelon, Kingston to Bay City, light; propellers Roanoke, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; Canada, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo. Down—Nothing.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner Mary, Kingston to Cleveland, iron-ore. Down—Schooners O. M. Bond, Detroit to Oswego, coal; R. Monwood, Detroit to Kingston, wheat; S. H. Rutherford, Chicago to Kingston, corn; W. K. Suffell, Port Huron to Garden Island, staves; Prussia, Byng Inlet to Garden Island, timber; M. J. Cummings, Chicago to Oswego, corn; J. M. Scott, Chicago to Prescott, corn.

The schooner Norway is in the dry-dock here and will be temporarily repaired. She will then be taken to Kingston for permanent repairs.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Str Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Str Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon, Bay, towing barge No. 3, lumber.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Fred Mercer, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. R. Colborne, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Allmendinger, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop W. L. Wilmot, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Brunette, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Hattie Hutt, Black River, lumber.
Schr Annie Thorine, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. L. Conway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Montpelier, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr O. Smith, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. J. King, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Clay, Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr J. H. Newland, Pine Lake, bark.
Schr L. B. Sheard, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. B. King, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Schr G. A. Marsh, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mary L. Packard, Packard's Pier, bark.
Schr John Moe, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Charles Hein, Manitou, light.
Prop G. C. Markham, Garden Bay, light.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. R. Colborne, Muskegon, light.
Schr Naiad, Oconto, light.
Schr Eugenia Vesta, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Annie Thorine, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Hattie Hutt, Black River, light.
Schr Josea, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. Amsden, Frankfort, light.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Whitefish Bay, light.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Rose Belle, Charlevoix, light.
Schr A. L. Potter, Manistee, light.
Schr J. Bigler, Buffalo, light.
Schr Brunette, Escanaba, light.
Schr Wonder, Holland, light.
Schr Venture, Pentwater, light.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Monastique, sundries.
Schr E. J. Danforth, Buffalo, 47,000 bu flaxseed.
Schr Montpelier, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. B. King, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light.
Schr A. J. Dewey, Frankfort, light.
Schr G. C. Hoskinson, Kingston, 22,440 bu corn.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, light.
Schr Potomac, Manistee, light.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay, barge No. 2 in tow.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 4,320 bris flour, 7,760 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr Sunrise, Buffalo, light.
Str Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Leo, Manistee, light.
Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, light.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop George Steele, Monastique, light.
Schr Pilarim, North Bay, light.
Schr Ketchum, Egg Harbor, sundries.
Str Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop M. F. Butters, Ludington, sundries.

THE TERRIBLE SCOURGE AT MAZATLAN.

A private letter from George Treat, from which we give a few extracts, describes the horrors consequent upon the scourge of yellow fever now raging in Mexico. Mr. Treat is a well-known pioneer of California, and was at one time the owner of a very large amount of valuable real estate in this city.

"MAZATLAN, Sept. 29.—I am still alive and well, though nearly every one has been ill and very many have died. It will give you some idea of the virulence with which this scourge has raged among us when I tell you that out of an opera company numbering thirty-one members, all of whom reached here in good health, seventeen died in less than three weeks, including the prima donna. Upon her arrival at this place more than 5,000 persons welcomed her with martial music and vociferous cheers, even unhitching her horses from before her carriage and drawing it triumphantly through the streets to her hotel. In less than two weeks after that time only five persons of all that throng accompanied her remains to their final resting-place. At this time nearly every one was prostrated by the fever, panic-stricken, or fleeing in terror to the interior towns. Even the medical men were all ill, and in the case of two the disease proved fatal. She poor were buried hastily and unconfined. The police were vigilant, and all bodies were removed as soon as life was extinct. One of the proprietors of the hotel at which I board died, and it was with the utmost difficulty that we managed to prevent his body being removed by the police until we could provide a coffin. The interval between his death and burial was only three hours. His name was Robert Porter. He was a young man of temperate habits, and a Pennsylvanian by birth. Three others and myself followed him to his grave. I did not remain to see him buried."—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

PECK'S BAD BOY.

If it be true that Mr. Howells and Mr. "Mark Twain"—a strange conjunction—have undertaken the joint authorship of a work on American humor, they cannot properly omit, in their survey of this vast subject, some consideration of "Peck's Bad Boy." A good many of our readers may never have heard of this particular bad boy, but he is of considerable interest as a type because he represents some of the worst tendencies of our newspaper humor, and some, perhaps, of American life. "Peck's Bad Boy" is the creation of a Milwaukee writer by the name of Peck, who found him so successful with certain classes of readers as a newspaper character that he has made two books about him. These are said to have had a large sale on railroad trains and elsewhere, among boys, and are distressing examples of the crimes against good taste and decency that are committed in the name of American humor. The humor of these books lies in a single theme—the practical jokes played by a boy on his father; and upon this there are many variations. The boy is hideously precocious and cruel, full of slang and profanity, and as ready with jeers at eldresses and Sunday-schools as he is with jokes at his father's drunken habits. In a word, he is a most disgusting little animal, and the fact that such books have a ready sale is in itself a curious feature of American life, and not a pleasing one. There never was such a boy as this one, of course; but it is impossible to avoid the uncomfortable reflection that, like all caricatures, this one, gross as it is, has some foundation in fact.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ST. LOUIS POSTMASTER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15.—[Special.]—Malicious statements containing the allegation that Postmaster Hays, of St. Louis, is a defaulter have recently been wired to papers North and East. In reply to these Mr. Hays tonight authorizes THE TRIBUNE to make the following denial: "The St. Louis Post-Office is today in as good condition as any in the country, and the charges of fraud have emanated from personal enemies of mine. I have been annoyed by a horde of petty officeseekers, and these, together with the intrigues of opponents, have made me sick of the office. I will not resign, as I have not yet even been reappointed, but will at the reconvening of Congress withdraw my application for reappointment, and return to the pursuit of a more congenial business." The charges against Postmaster Hays were founded on the fact that he had borrowed $150 from a clerk in the office. Outside of this nothing can be said against him personally or in his official capacity.

HOTEL BARS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—The Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the Superior Court at Pittsfield that a common victualer at Great Barrington, licensed to sell liquor, was guilty of keeping a public bar. Under this decision and the understanding of the law it is alleged that the public bar of nearly every hotel in Massachusetts can be closed.

NEWSPAPER SUED FOR LIBEL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—Robert Morrison, the "International lawyer" whose alleged flight with a large sum of money belonging to his clients was mentioned by your correspondent a few days ago, has commenced a libel suit against the *Commercial-Gazette* of Pittsburg, in which paper the item originated. The damages are laid at $100,000. A suit for criminal libel will also be filed against the same paper. It is understood that papers in a libel case the *Evening Leader* are in preparation by Mr. Morrison's counsel, among whom is Judge Hilderbrand, of Cincinnati. Morrison was once a member of the Illinois Legislature.

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BAD BLOOD.

SCROFULOUS,

INHERITED,

CONTAGIOUS.

In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until my breast was one mass of corruption. Some of these Ulcers were not less than one inch and one-half inches in diameter, the edges rough, ragged, and seemingly dead, the cavity open to the bone and filled with offensive matter. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. Gradually the bone itself became diseased, and then the suffering began in earnest. Bone Ulcers began to take the place of those hitherto on the surface. became a mere wreck. For months at a time could not get my hands to my head because of extreme soreness.

COULD NOT TURN IN BED.

Knew not what it was to be an hour even free from pain. I reason to look upon life itself as a curse. In the summer of 1880, after ten years of this wretched existence, I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after two years' persistent use of them the last ulcer has healed. The dread disease has succumbed. All over the breast where was once a mass of corruption is now a healthy skin. My weight has increased from 125 to 156 pounds, and the good work is still going on. I feel myself a new man, and all through the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON,
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Sworn to before United States Commissioner.
J. D. CRAWFORD.

TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD

of Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors, and thus remove the most prolific cause of human suffering, to clear the Skin of Disfiguring Blotches, Itching Tortures, Humiliating Eruptions and Loathsome Sores caused by Impure or Poisoned Blood, to purify and beautify the Skin and restore the Hair so that no trace of disease remains, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, Diuretic and Aperient, and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, are infallible. They are the only remedies that succeed when physicians and all other means fail.

GREAT BLOOD MEDICINES.

The half has not been told as to the great curative powers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure diseases of the blood and skin and never found anything yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CHAS. A. WILLIAMS.
Providence, R. I.

Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 35c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggists. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CASTORIA

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Infants and Children

Without Morphine or Narcotine.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep,
'Tis Castoria.

When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.

What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
But Castoria.

Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.

Centaur Liniment.—An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c., and as Instantaneous Pain-reliever.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
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BACKACHE,
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SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

In chronic dyspepsia and liver complaint, and in chronic constipation and other obstinate diseases Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is beyond all comparison the best remedy that can be taken. As a means of restoring the strength and vital energy of persons who are sinking under the debilitating effects of painful disorders, this standard vegetable invigorant is confessedly unequalled.

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EARL & WILSON'S MEN'S LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS "ARE THE BEST" FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

A. H. V.

AYER'S Hair Vigor cures baldness. Hair Vigor restores youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It attains these results by the stimulation of the hair roots and color glands. It rejuvenates the HAIR and cleanses it. It restores to the HAIR that, either by reason of age or diseases of the scalp, has become dry, harsh and brittle, a pliancy and glossy silken softness of extreme beauty. There is no dye in Ayer's Hair VIGOR and the good it does is by the VIGOR it imparts to the follicles, and the cleanliness and healthfulness of the condition in which it maintains the scalp.

AYER'S Hair Vigor renews the hair, known for Brashy Hair, Scald Head, Itching Humors, Tetter Sores, Torpid Follicles, and all other diseases of the scalp that cause the falling of the HAIR and its fading. Nothing cleanses of the nuisance of dandruff so perfectly, and so effectually prevents its return, as AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. In addition to the curative and restorative virtues peculiar to Ayer's Hair VIGOR it is a toilet luxury. The Hair VIGOR is by far the cleanliest hair-dressing made. It causes the hair to grow thick and long, and keeps it always soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Contains no deleterious ingredients. Its use prevents all scalp disease, secures against the hair growing thin or gray, and surely cures all baldness that is not organic.

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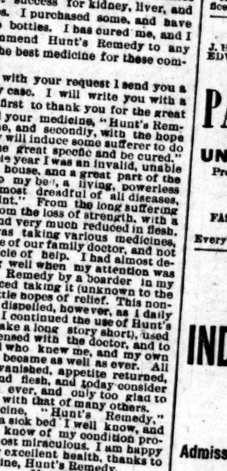
S. S. S.



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I have been using Swift's Specific in my practice for quite a long time, and I regard it the best combination as a blood purifier and tonic. It is entirely vegetable, being composed of the extracts of roots which grow in this section of Georgia. I am familiar with its history from the time the formula was obtained from the Indians. It is a certain and safe remedy for all kinds of blood poison and skin humor, and in the hundreds of cases in which I have used it and seen it used there has never been a failure to cure. I have cured blood taint in

THE THIRD GENERATION

with it, after I had most signally failed by the most approved methods of treatment with mercury and iodide of potassium. These cases have been cured over fifteen years ago, and have never had any return of the disease in themselves or in their children.

FRED A. TOOMER, M. D.,
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"It is the best-selling remedy in my store, and all classes of people buy it. It has become a household remedy with many of our best citizens."
WALTER A. TAYLOR,
Atlanta, Ga.

"I sell Swift's Specific—often a gross in ten days at retail, and it is used regularly as a tonic and Atlanta's best people use it regularly as a tonic and alterative."
JOSIAH BRADFIELD,
Atlanta, Ga.

Our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

TELEGRAPH ITEM.

UTICA, N. Y., June 9, 1883.—Frank W. Hoffman, clerk of the American District Telegraph Company, says: "Having had occasion to use a medicine for a kidney trouble with a lame back, I was recommended by one of our Utica druggists to use Hunt's Remedy, as he had sold a good deal of it to many of our leading families here with great success for kidney, liver, and urinary troubles. I purchased some, and have only used three bottles. It has cured me, and I can truly recommend Hunt's Remedy to any one in need of the best medicine for these complaints."

In compliance with your request I send you a statement of my case. I will write you with a double purpose, first to thank you for the great amount of good your medicine, "Hunt's Remedy," has done me, and secondly, with the hope that my recovery will induce some sufferer to do as I did, "use the great specific and be cured." For nearly a whole year I was an invalid, unable to go out of the house, and a great part of the time confined to my bed, a living, powerless subject of the most dreadful of all diseases, "kidney complaint." From the long suffering I became weak from the loss of strength, with a lack of vitality, and very much reduced in flesh. At this time I was taking various patent medicines, and under the care of our family doctor, and not receiving a particle of help. I had almost despaired of getting well when my attention was called to Hunt's Remedy by a boarder (a man in my family. I commenced taking it (unknown to the doctor) with but little hopes of relief. This notion of belief was soon dispelled, however, as I daily began to improve. I continued the use of Hunt's Remedy for about six weeks, when I had used eight bottles, dispensed with the doctor, and to the surprise of all who knew me, and my own great satisfaction, became as well as ever. All pains and aches vanished, appetite returned, gained strength and flesh, and today consider myself as well as ever, and quite glad to give my testimony with that of many others.

That your medicine, "Hunt's Remedy," brought me from a sick bed I well know, and many people who know of my condition promise me my cure almost miraculous. I am happy to say I am enjoying excellent health, thanks to your valuable medicine, Hunt's Remedy."

Mrs. L. W. CLARK,
109 Main street.
HARTFORD, Conn., May 21, 1883.

The New, Indestructible, and Imperishable Decoration for Walls, Ceilings, Furniture, and Art Objects, is

SOLID RELIEF.

Lincrusta Walton

The most perfect and beautiful of all Wall Decorations. High Art Designs in SOLID RELIEF. Avoids flat designs and naked walls. Perfectly water proof. Can be washed. Excludes cold, damp, and draughts. Price quite moderate. Now in use in Public and Private Dwellings, Public Halls, Hotels, Offices, and the Homes of the people.

FR. BECK & CO., New York,
Sole Agents for the United States.

Sold by all reliable Architects, Decorators, Furniture, Wall Paper, and other Art Dealers throughout the United States.
Descriptive Pamphlets forwarded upon application.

JOHN J. McGRATH,

IMPORTER OF

LINCRUSTA — WALTON,

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CHICAGO SCALE CO.
2 TON WAGON SCALE, 640. 3 TON, $50.
4 Ton Coal Scale, Box Included, $75.
240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $20.
The "Little Detective," 4 oz. to 25 lb., $2.
SEND FOR OTHER SIZES. PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
SEND FOR HAND BLAST. LIBERTY WORKS, 216 to 224 Lake-st., Chicago.
Blowers, Anvils, Vises & Other Articles at LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

THE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON!

FOUR DAYS,

Commencing Today, Wednesday, Oct. 17,

BUFFALO BILL and DR. CARVER'S

WILD WEST.

Encampment of 100 Indians, Cowboys, Scouts, and Trappers.
Grand Buffalo Hunt. Indian Sham Battle.
Attack of Deadwood Coach.
Marvelous Shooting on foot and horseback by the World's Champions, Dr. W. F. Carver, Capt. Bogardus, and Buffalo Bill.
Bucking Broncbes, Wild Steers.
Genuine Illustrations of Life on the Plains.

Look out for Grand Parade through principal streets at 10 a. m.

C., B. & Q. R. R. will run train from Union Depot, cor. Canal and Madison, starting at 1:30 p. m., returning from grounds after performances. Fare, 15 cts. Gates open at 12:30. Commence at 2:30 p. m. Admission, 50 cts. Children, 25 cts.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ONE WEEK, commencing Monday, Oct. 22, the reorganized

EMMA ABBOTT

Grand English Opera Company,

Composed of the following Artists:

Emma Abbott,	Sig. Fabrini,	Walter Allen,
Julia Rosewald,	and	Victor Novello,
Marie Hindle,	Maurice Connell,	Wm. Broderick,
and	Robert Ward,	and
Zelda Seguin,	and	William Castle.
	Sig. Tagliapietra.	

FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

J. H. Rosewald, Musical Director.

Monday.....Lucia (Bride of Lammermoor)
Tuesday.....
Matinee Wednesday.....King for a Day
Wednesday.....La Fille de Mme. Angot
Thursday.....La Sonnambula
Friday.....A Great Bill, Emma Abbott's Benefit
Matinee Saturday.....Miguon
Saturday.....Grand Abbott Matinee
La Fille de Mme. Angot

Sale of Seats opens tomorrow, THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 9 a. m.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,

CLARK-ST., NEAR MADISON.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

For Two Weeks Only.

MILLIE CHRISTINE,

The Greatest Physical Phenomenon of the Age.

A LIVING DOUBLE-HEADED LADY.

In addition to a Full List of Curiosities and Stage Features.

An Entire New Floor

Filled with Cosmorama Views, Optical Illusions, Rare Birds, Marine

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

Prof. Charles O. Parsons, of Boston, is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Barton, of Boston, are at the Palmer.

J. H. Rutter, of the New York Central, was on 'Change yesterday.

Judge J. A. Chambers, of Minneapolis, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. C. Wallis, of Pennsylvania, formerly of Chicago, is at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Graham, of British Columbia, are at the Palmer.

G. G. Ruhoak, of St. Louis, and C. H. Brownell, of Peru, Ind., are at the Tremont.

Ex-Gov. H. C. Bulis and ex-Congressman T. W. Burdick, of Dakorah, Ia., are at the Grand Pacific.

John A. Wilson, of Philadelphia, and W. E. Atwood, of Nashville, Tenn., are at the Leland.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Association, will be at the Palmer House today and tomorrow the guest of Dr. Mary Wecks Burnett.

Col. A. C. Nutt, formerly identified with the grain warehouse system of this city, and now of the Mexican Central Railroad, was on 'Change yesterday.

Dr. H. F. Carriel, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, and Dr. P. G. Gillette, Superintendent of the Asylum for Deaf Mutes, at Jacksonville, Ill., are at the Grand Pacific.

William Penn Nixon, business manager of the *Inter-Ocean*, who is confined at his home seriously ill, was reported last evening as in a much better condition. Monday a change for the better was noted, and yesterday there was a more marked improvement. His physicians do not regard his recovery as improbable.

IN GENERAL.

A number of the members of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association last evening presented the retiring Secretary, Mr. James Rosenthal, with a gold watch, appropriately inscribed, as a token of appreciation.

The Post-Office Department insists that periodicals shall be numbered and paged consecutively, and the law is being enforced in this city, all matter not so numbered being classed as third class and charged at the rate of eight cents per pound.

The exercises of a day of prayer were held yesterday in the First Methodist Church by the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a number of clergymen taking part. The object was to pray for strength to combat the liquor traffic.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 48; 9 a. m., 51; 10 a. m., 51; 11 a. m., 52; 12 m., 53; 1 p. m., 54; 3 p. m., 55; 6 p. m., 53. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.97; 6 p. m., 29.89.

The Boards of Registration met yesterday and began their work, which chiefly consisted in copying the poll-books of the last election. As a general thing the voters seemed to take but little interest in the matter, and only a few looked in to see if their names were on the list.

The hotel and theatre proprietors say that they are not at all interested in the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Civil-Rights act unconstitutional. They say that they have never had any trouble with people, except in a few isolated cases immediately after the passage of the act. Of late years no one has ever tried to take advantage of its provisions.

The veterans are having the bust of Gen. Sheridan taken in Italian marble, and have for that purpose engaged the services of Mr. Howard Kretschmar, a young artist, formerly of St. Louis. The matter is in charge of a committee consisting of Cols. James A. Sexton, L. W. Perce, James E. Stuart, M. J. McGrath, J. L. Manning, J. J. Healy, Jacob Grath, Seth Hanchett, H. H. Bolton, W. S. Scribner, Martin Beem, and Gens. Chetlain and Strong.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter dropped in at the polling-place of the Second Precinct of the Ninth Ward, where fraud was alleged at the spring election, and learned from one of the judges that they were copying the names from the poll books used at the election last fall, as the last spring books were in evidence in the cases of alleged frauds. The registering in person had been very light. The judge said that from what he had seen at the County Clerk's office, the last fall poll-books were being given out in all wards and precincts.

The public sessions of the Association for the Advancement of Women will be held at 2 and 7 o'clock p. m. today, tomorrow, and Friday. At 10 o'clock every morning executive sessions will be held at No. 135 Wabash avenue. This afternoon the President, Julia Ward Howe, will deliver the opening address; Mrs. H. L. T. Walcott, of Massachusetts, will discuss "The Work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," and Mrs. Jeanne Collier, of California, will read a paper on "Women and Land." In the evening Miss Clara Barton, of Massachusetts, will discuss "The Work of the Red Cross."

The dedication of the new Swedish M. E. Theological College building in Evanston will take place today. The senior Bishop, Matthew Simpson, D. D., of the M. E. Church, will preach the dedicatory sermon at 1 o'clock p. m. in the American M. E. Church in Evanston, after which the audience will proceed to the new college-building, located on the site of the old Dempster Hall, where the dedication proper will take place. Rev. Alb. Ereson, the new Professor, will then preach in Swedish. An excursion train will leave the Wells street depot at 12 o'clock noon, and, returning, leave Evanston 5:30 p. m.

The Western Society of Engineers met yesterday afternoon, and it was decided to secure rooms in the American Express Building. The Committee on General Interest recommended that the President and Secretary appoint standing committees of two to have charge of papers and discussions on the following topics: Surveys, topography, materials, construction, bridges, etc.; transportation, railroads, canals, streets, river and harbor improvements, water-supply, sewerage, fuel, heat for industrial purposes, lighting, heating, ventilating, mining, tools and machinery, jurisprudence of surveys and engineering.

PREPARATIONS FOR MR. ELMENDORF'S FUNERAL.

Pursuant to call a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' League of Chicago and of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State League was held yesterday afternoon. The following committee was appointed to arrange for memorial services for the late F. F. Elmendorf, President of the Chicago League, the Illinois League, and the National League: H. W. Rogers, Chairman; R. T. Crane, John V. Farwell, E. D. Reddington, Thomas Hood, J. C. Shaffer, H. N. Higginbotham, E. F. Cragin, C. C. Bonney, I. P. Rumsey, C. M. Charnley, A. C. Bartlett, A. A. Carpenter, T. T. Gurney, F. P. Fisher. It was decided that the memorial services should be held in Farwell Hall Tuesday evening, Oct. 23. The speakers thus far selected are the Rev. Dr. Kittredge and Mr. Emery A. Storrs. These two, with Mr. Elmendorf, being the original incorporators of the first league. Mr. Reynolds, of Peoria, was also selected, he being specially acquainted with Mr. Elmendorf's successful labors throughout the State. The following sub-committees were also appointed: On Speakers—E. D. Reddington, J. M. Charnley, J. C. Shaffer; Music—F. P. Fisher, E. D. Reddington, H. H. Bolton, W. S. Scribner, Martin Beem, and Gens. Chetlain and Strong.

DAMAGE TO REPUTATION.

Yesterday Mr. S. C. Griggs Jr. began suit against the Chicago *Herald* in the sum of $25,000, he claiming that he has been damaged to that amount by the publication of certain articles concerning him in that paper. The one which is believed to be the most objectionable was printed last week. It was said therein that Mr. Griggs was heavily in debt; that he had frequently drawn checks on banks in which he had no money; that he was in the hands of the usurers; that his yacht was mortgaged; that he owed hotel bills; and that he had done various other things which are not generally thought to be in accordance with the golden rule or the customs of conservative bankers. Because of some or all of these statements concerning him he now brings the suit in question.

LAWBREAKERS.

Two of Pinkerton's patrolmen, Denis Corden and Walter Jackson, while out at the Fair Grounds yesterday, found a plethoric pocket-book and went into an adjacent saloon and divided the $160. In front of them walked John George, an employé of the West Division Street-Railroad Line, and immediately behind them was a lady, who saw George drop the pocket-book and saw the men pick it up. The lady at once told George, and he followed the men to the saloon where they had gone to divide their treasure trove. A man named Ed Hughes was also with the patrolmen. They denied that they had found the pocketbook. Jackson, Corden, and Hughes were arrested, the latter as an accomplice. The money was all recovered. They were taken before Justice C. J. White. Hughes was discharged, but the other two were held in $700 bonds each before the Criminal Court.

BUTTERINE.

HOW MOLTER MAKES MONEY BY PEDDLING THE STUFF ABOUND AMONG PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the stings and sorrows of an author's life, or by going into the butterine business end them? was the problem which bothered the soul of a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. It occurred in this wise: In this week's SUNDAY TRIBUNE there appeared an advertisement calling for young men with small capital to sell butter. A reporter, who has as small a capital as most people, responded by calling at the address given—Room 39 American Express Building. Room 26 is occupied by Mr. John Molter, a professional music-teacher, also by Mr. Molter's piano, sheet-music, and other furnishings necessary to the business. The only live occupant of the room at the moment of the reporter's call was a young man, who turned out to be Mr. John Molter Jr. The reporter stated his willingness to work, smallness of capital and other commendations as a butter merchant in embryo. The one desire of his heart had ever been to get into the butter trade, seemingly. Mr. Molter listened approvingly. Then he said:

"You can make a good thing out of this. It is not to sell butter exactly, but butterine. Have you a team?"

No, the reporter had not, but he knew a man who had. Maybe he could hire one.

"There are two ways to sell it," continued Mr. Molter: "drive around with a team or carry it in a basket." The idea of a literary dude carrying butterine in a basket from door to door!

"I made a lot of money that way with my team last winter," he continued. "The butterine, you know—will cost you 17 cents a pound. You can sell it for 25. You may sell it to grocers for 20 and make a nice profit. But private families, boarding-houses, and restaurants will pay you better. When you call on a private family and show the butter, you will have not only no trouble selling at 25 cents a pound, but the chances are you will make permanent customers of them. It is still easier in boarding-houses. It wants a little push and bustling around at first, you understand, but you would soon make a trade. That's what I did. I have numerous families and restaurants that I supply still, though I have not gone out since spring. There's nothing to be made at it in summer, dairy butter is so cheap."

"And do you tell the people that it is butterine?" asked the reporter innocently.

"Certainly not! By no means! Oh, no!" replied Mr. Molter, with some emphasis. "You may tell the grocers if you like, and most of them will know it any way. But that's no difference. They sell it for rich creamery butter, and only an expert could tell the difference. The wholesale price of butter on South Water street is 23 cents at present—you see you can sell for even that and make a good profit. I have a woman who sells from seventy-five to 100 pounds a day carrying it around in a basket."

"Do any of the down-town restaurants buy from you?"

"Several of them."

"Knowing it to be butterine?"

"Yes; most of them do. And it's just as good."

"Is it made in the city?"

"Yes. My brother-in-law and I make it. I am selling some to private families at present at 28 cents. That pays. You can do the same."

Furthermore, Mr. Molter stated that the butterine was put up in one-pound rolls, and these rolls packed in tubs, thirty-two in each. He had engaged only one young man prior to the reporter's call. He had no sample of the stuff there, but if the reporter would call at his residence—No. 232 La Salle avenue—he could see it both in rolls and tubs. It was from that address that he supplied his agents.

An appointment was made for an inspection of the butterine today, but the reporter has found that he will be obliged to break it. Firstly, Mr. Molter has got all the points it wants on the business; and secondly, it is not so easy to borrow a team after all. In default of keeping the appointment Mr. Molter is given this advertisement free, gratis, and for nothing.

There is another trifling point in the matter which possibly has escaped Mr. Molter's attention—namely: The selling of butterine as butter is an illegal trade, punishable with various pains and penalties by law prescribed.

MICHIGAN BOULEVARD.

NEARLY COMPLETED—HOW CONSTRUCTED—IN MANY RESPECTS IT IS UNEQUALED BY ANY STREET IN THE WORLD.

"The Michigan avenue boulevard," said Mr. John R. Walsh, one of the South Park Commissioners, yesterday, "which was begun in July, 1881, is now about completed. The stone walkways will be finished this week, and the roadway next week. The boulevard extends from Jackson street to Thirty-fifth street, and from Thirty-fifth street a quarter of a mile eastward to Grand boulevard. Its length is almost exactly three miles. The roadway is fifty feet wide all the way, and the boulevard is ninety feet wide north of Thirty-second street, and 100 feet wide south of it. That makes the sidewalks twenty feet wide north of that street and twenty-five feet wide south of it. The stone walking is of a uniform width of eight feet all the way, with one exception. The grass plats vary in width with the width of the walks."

"Are not the sidewalks at the north end of the boulevard differently constructed?"

"Yes; the grass plats have been dispensed with on the east side of Michigan between Jackson and Van Buren streets, inasmuch as business seemed to have already taken possession of that block. On the west side, between Jackson street and Lake Park place—Illinois Central ground—the stone walkway is twelve feet in width instead of eight, and a row of trees will be set out on each side of it this winter, which it is hoped will in time form a pretty shaded walkway for the whole distance."

"How is the roadway constructed?"

"It is composed, first, of a layer of crushed limestone, then a layer of gravel, then a one-inch layer of coarse crushed granit, and then a thinner layer of fine crushed granit. Each layer is well rolled, and the whole roadway required ten times as much rolling as a gravel roadway does. The crushed granit was furnished by a firm in Waterloo, Wis. This was the first roadway of the kind ever constructed in Chicago, the Commissioners having reached the idea by patient experiment with various kinds of material. The Washington boulevard is constructed in the same way, but, with that exception, our plan has not been adopted in the city. We have also adopted the plan of locating the entrances to the sewers in the middle of the blocks instead of at the corners, thus dispensing with the manholes which disfigure and obstruct the crossings all over the city."

"What are the merits of the granit surface?"

"It is more grateful to horses' feet than any roadway except a dirt road, and it makes no mud, as gravel does. A hard rain runs off it at once, and, though a slow, dreary rain tries it the most, it never makes it really disagreeable."

"How many lamp-posts have you?"

"There are about 320 lamp-posts, and, though the light would be much better if the city would allow us more generous burners, we think there is light enough, perhaps, to drive by as it is. There was some talk of lighting the boulevard with electric lights, but it was decided for the reason that at the time the offer was made electric-light appliances had not been perfected."

"Has it paid to con struct the boulevard?"

"Remarkably well. The total expense has been about $700,000, but the appreciation of the real estate assessed has been astonishing. For instance, I sold a fifty-foot lot on Michigan avenue, near Thirty-second street, in 1878, for $80 a foot, and in 1882 that same lot sold for $350 a foot. I think that might have been an exceptional case, but it is plain enough that the value of property on the boulevard has been appreciated in the last two years 300 per cent. The assessment has not been over $17 a foot, so I guess the property-owners all feel pretty well over the matter, though some of them fought the project very bitterly at first."

"How does the boulevard compare with others in this country and abroad?"

"I really believe it is the finest thing of the kind in the world. Of course there are roadways in foreign countries, and perhaps in this country, which are bordered with more splendid residences and more elegant grounds. But when you speak of the roadway itself, Michigan boulevard, in length, straightness, evenness, permanence, smoothness, and cheapness, and even improvements is excelled by nothing in that line anywhere. The Washington boulevard is much like it, but it is narrower and is bisected by Union Park. I am very low in reaching the opinion I have expressed of our boulevard. For the first few times that I heard it expressed by others, who lived or had traveled in Europe, I accepted it as mere complaisance. But after careful inquiry, especially among some of our own citizens who have been abroad, I am forced to believe that the opinion is not unfounded."

"Who constituted the Board of Commissioners that undertook this work?"

"James Morgan, President, John B. Sherman, Paul Cornell, Gen. Charles Price, and myself. The board as now constituted consists of Bernard Callaghan, President, Louis Wahl, John B. Sherman, M. J. Russell, and myself."

TRACT DISTRIBUTORS.

A SPECK OF RELIGIOUS WAR AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

A patient in Ward 5 at the County Hospital, signing himself "R. H. Moloney, Reformed Catholic Priest," has written to THE TRIBUNE, complaining that the Rev. Father Brutyn, the visiting Roman Catholic priest at the hospital, conducted himself offensively on one occasion toward those who differed from him in their religious views. The charge is that Father Brutyn, in attending a Catholic patient, took from a table standing between the bed of the Catholic and that of Moloney two tracts which he flung on the floor, saying at the same time, "Why are they allowed to bring these things here?" A TRIBUNE reporter saw the only two persons in the ward whom Moloney could adduce as witnesses. One of these, a male nurse, denied that he had seen the incident at all. The other, who is one of the patient's, said that he saw Father Brutyn take up a tract from the table, but did not see him throw it on the floor or hear him make any disrespectful remarks. Mr. Moloney, who is one of the evangelists commissioned by Bishop McNamara, of New York, seemed indignant that the reporter should think it necessary to investigate his statements, and indulged in a sweeping complaint against the hospital attendants, whom he believed to be prejudiced against him. The attendants, when questioned, intimated that Mr. Moloney was inclined to be eccentric. Father Brutyn was seen, and he denied that he flung any tracts on the floor or said anything that non-Catholics could construe into an offense. He said that he never interfered in any way with those among the patients who did not belong to the Roman Catholic Church, but he had often protested to the hospital officials against the practice of allowing sectarian tracts to be placed indiscriminately on the beds of Catholic patients. These tracts, he said, often contained reflections on the Catholic Church, and it was insulting to force them on the attention of Catholic patients. Warden McGarigle told the reporter that he had asked the people distributing the tracts not to throw them on the beds of those who did not want them, but his request had been disregarded. It was a delicate matter, he said, to interfere with those who visited the hospital for religious purposes, and all he could do was to suggest to the tract-distributors the advisability of exercising good taste and discretion in carrying on their work.

THE HATCH PARTY.

THE STORIES ABOUT THE BETHELLS PRONOUNCED BY THEM A "BEASTLY LIE."

The world, though trodden on, will turn at last, and the English dudes whose antics with the Hatch party have filled the newspapers with comment more interesting than pleasant to those immediately concerned have had their say. In the comments referred to the Bethell family, or the younger portion thereof, did not escape notice. On the contrary, they were bright and shining marks for the watchful correspondents. The Bethell family returned from their Western jaunt yesterday, and will be at the Palmer House before proceeding further East. The family, as is well known, is composed of the Hon. Slingsby Bethell, who is a reading-clerk or something in the House of Lords, and his two hopeful sons, S. W. Bethell and Guy V. Bethell. The younger portion of the family, arrayed in all the peculiarities of its English costume, was especially busy around the hotel-office, baggage-rooms, and coat-rooms yesterday afternoon hunting up certain pieces of "luggage" which the young scions had checked before going West, but whose exact whereabouts, in view of the stuff piled on top of it at subsequent dates, was now as much of a puzzle as that of the typical needle in the hay-stack. While the search was in progress a TRIBUNE representative tackled the youngest member of the family, and, after giving him a chance to tell that they had come home by way of Portland and San Francisco, consolingly drew his attention to the newspaper racket over their reported boorishness and alleged disposition to beat their way, and calmly waited for a reply.

"Oh, dear, you know," said the youngest Bethell, with a happy mixture of indignation and apparent amusement at the alleged absurdity of the thing. "It's all a beastly lie, you know. The idea that we've been beating our way, as they say. Why, it's too absurd. I dare say, you know, that it all comes from people who were not asked to go with Mr. Atch's party. But, I say, isn't that a demnition way to treat a fellah, you know, with Mr. Atch by tellin' beastly lies about us?"

The reporter said, if he remembered right, the New York *Tribune*, for one, had a correspondent with the party, and certainly no paper in the country had contained any harsher strictures upon the Bethell family's alleged queer conduct.

"What was his name?" was the way the youngest Bethell parried the remark.

This was a poser. The reporter didn't know which of Whitelaw Reid's young men had the detail, or else had forgotten.

"I don't remember him," said the youngest Bethell. "I dare say I wasn't introduced to him. You see, there were so many of them along that I didn't make us much. But it's all a beastly lie. I've contradicted it in several places already, and have written a letter contradicting it, but a lie, you know, travels faster than the truth."

"How about that joke Uncle Rufus played on you when he turned the cowboys loose to rob you?"

"Oh, yes, I remember that. But it wasn't Mr. 'Atch, bless you, no. It was some of the other people around the 'otel. It was a capital good joke, too, do you know? We were in 'aving a bawth when they robbed us, but we got all our things back at the 'otel. Oh, yes, that's a true story, and the only true one of the whole lot. The rest are all beastly lies."

The youngest Bethell's time in the direction of the baggage-room became so pressing about this juncture that, with a hasty adieu, he broke up the interview and went with the fourteenth-assistant-porter to explore the baggage-head for his luggage and the "Guyner's" (meaning the Heading Clerk's) "at-box."

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

A BILL AGAINST THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A bill which is of very direct and pressing interest to over 2,500 persons was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by Edgar Holmes against the Great Western Telegraph Company and its stockholders, to enforce the stock liability of the latter. The stockholders are about 2,500 in number, divided as follows: In Illinois, 1,450; Minnesota, 1; New York, 2; Ontario, C. E., 3; Iowa, 400; Missouri, 250; Kansas, 300; Nebraska, 150; Wisconsin, 220; Indiana, 100; and Michigan, 100. The bill sets up that the company was organized Dec. 2, 1867, under the laws of Illinois, for the purpose of carrying on a general telegraphic business, with a capital of $3,000,000, divided into 120,000 shares of $25 each. Its stock was rapidly taken, and it carried on an active business until 1874, when it failed entirely. All during its existence it had been harrassed with litigation, and as early as 1869 Jeremiah Dunnigger filed a bill against the road to wind it up, on which, the 9th of October, 1874, O. H. Horton was appointed Receiver. T. S. McClelland succeeded Horton, and afterward Bliss R. Bowers, the present incumbent, followed McClelland's place. Before this the company incurred small debts for printing, coal, etc., to the amount of about $1,800, all of which have been bought up by the two families mentioned, and which now seeks to collect. The last meeting of stockholders was held Jan. 20, 1873, at which a full Board of Directors was elected. At that time, and both prior and subsequently thereto, the affairs of the company had been managed in a very extravagant manner, and its business ran down, so that when Bowers became Receiver its debts for materials, supplies, etc., amounted to $300,000, nearly all of which is still unpaid. The list of January, 1875, the lines of the company were leased to the Western Union Telegraph Company, which has ever since had possession of them. Since then the Great Western has never done any business, and in March, 1880, its lines and all other assets were sold, and the proceeds applied toward paying a small dividend on the outstanding claims. Between 1870 and 1874 numerous judgments were entered up against the company, for which executions were issued and returned unsatisfied, and it is charged that by this failure the company has shown itself insolvent, and has rendered itself amenable to the law providing for the closing up of insolvent corporations.

None of the stockholders has ever paid more than 40 per cent on their shares, and some of them have not paid over 10 per cent. The stock was issued on payment of 5 per cent cash, and an agreement was made with each one that on the payment of 40 per cent full-paid stock should be issued. In conclusion the complainant asks that an accounting may be had of the debts owing by the company, and that the stockholders may be compelled to contribute such a pro rata sum as may be necessary to pay all claims in full.

The total debts of the company are about $300,000, including $150,000 for building the lines, which is now owned by T. J. Sutherland, the attorney for the complainant. If all the stockholders were alive and solvent a 10-per-cent assessment would be enough, but as many are dead and more are bankrupt it will probably require an assessment of from 20 to 25 per cent on the solvent ones to make up this deficiency. The following are the largest stockholders: Aiken, Hulbert & Co., $2,500; Collins & Burgie, $5,000; E. S. Culver, $250; J. M. Dake, $2,500; N. K. Fairbank, $5,000; F. L. Fake, $1,000; Gwynn Garnett, $2,500; Hitchcock & Tilden, $2,500; D. B. Fisk, $2,500; C. M. Henderson, $1,000; B. Loewenthal, $2,500; S. Myers, $5,000; C. H. McCormick & Bro., $2,500; Pesshtizo Lumber Company, $2,500; First National Bank of Chicago, $2,500; H. M. Thompson, $2,500; E. G. Taylor, $12,500; Peter Van Schaack, $5,000; J. R. Walsh, $13,500; Peter Schuttler, $5,000; O. F. Fuller, $2,500; David A. Gage, $5,000; J. M. W. Jones, $5,000.

SHERMAN AS A LAWYER.

THE FIRST AND LAST CASE THE WARRIOR EVER TRIED.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE met yesterday a gentleman who resided in Leavenworth twenty-five years ago. During the conversation the approaching retirement of Gen. Sherman from the command of the army was mentioned, and the man from Kansas was reminded of an event which was undoubtedly the turning point in his career, and, while it probably spoiled a poor lawyer, resulted in giving to the world one of its most distinguished military chieftains. The story goes that the 1st day of January, 1857, a copartnership was formed at Leavenworth, Kas., between three lawyers, the firm name being Sherman, Ewing & McCook—William Tecumseh Sherman, his brother-in-law, Thomas Ewing, and Dan McCook being the individual members. An office was opened in the second story of an old frame building which threatened at any time to be taken by the vigorous winds from its perch on the bluff which commanded a view of the grand sweep of the Missouri river for miles above and below the incipient city and land it on the levee below. The second member of the firm has become famous in political circles, and, it is conceded, was the only lawyer of the trio, his father having been accredited with the possession of the finest legal mind of the country in his day; but the son was even then disposed to dabble in politics, and anheddifthest inflation for real-estate speculation kept his mind almost entirely from his law business. McCook—who was afterwards mortally wounded while leading his brigade in a charge at Kenesaw Mountain—had been attending to court business, and upon Sherman devolved the easy task of attending to the office business. He found that time dragged heavily on his hands, and when not sitting in his dingy, smoky den, with feet elevated and chairs tipped back, gossiping with any one who might happen in—and, having an abundant fund of stories generally more pointed than chaste, there was generally no lack of visitors—the young lawyer busied himself in planting peach trees. It is a fact that he never tried but one case in court. He has referred to the matter in his memoirs, but has evidently been guided by a treacherous memory, and fails to tell the story as it is narrated by old residents of Leavenworth, who thoroughly remember the circumstances. The case was an action for forcible entry and detainer, and Justice Whitney was the magistrate before whom it was brought. The plaintiff was represented by one of those thoroughly representative frontier lawyers—keen, unscrupulous in conducting their cases, and relying rather upon carrying the day by abuse and sarcasm than by knowledge of law. He was known as "Bill" Pipher, and is—or was until recently—still living around Leavenworth. Ewing was absent and McCook was busy, and Sherman reluctantly left a choice party who had been regaling themselves upon his stores and undertook the defense. Pipher at once saw that he was dealing with a novice, and did not hesitate to reap advantage from the fact. In somewhat vulgar parlance, he "mopped the floor" with the future warrior. He "wound him up and wound him down, scattered his defenses, knocked the underpinning from his breastworks," ridiculed his feeble efforts to bring forward authorities, and, in short, left him utterly speechless by the time the case was ended, so far as related to his client's interest. "By——! where's McCook?" is all that could be understood as he stumbled up-stairs from the basement in which the honorable Justice's Court was located. He reported his defeat to McCook. The latter was silent at the time, but the following morning, after working all night helping the defendant to move his house to an adjoining lot, he advised Sherman to "resume peach-tree planting." The fact dawned upon Sherman's mind that he was not made for a lawyer, and shortly after he accepted the superintendency of the Louisiana Military Academy, resigned in 1861, again entered the army, and speedily won his way to eminence as a military commander.

THAT TRUSTED CLERK.

PETERS' DEFALCATION ABOUT $10,000—HE DECLINES TO TALK.

Mr. Healy, of the firm of Lyon & Healy, stated yesterday that the defalcation of their cashier, F. W. Peters, would amount to about $10,000. It was only recently that their suspicions were aroused, the defalcation having been discovered through country accounts which had not been credited. While Peters had long been a trusted employé, having grown up with the firm since he was 10 years of age, there was no disposition to deal leniently with him, and he would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. The amount stolen would, of course, be a total loss, as Peters had no property whatever. The firm was not aware of his bad habits until a short time ago.

Peters was removed from the fraudulent debtor's cell yesterday and locked up in a more secure one. He was visited by a TRIBUNE reporter, and was found lying on his cot reading yellow-covered literature. He said he did not wish to present his side of the question to the public, and resumed his research for moral truths. He is rather below the medium size, has dark whiskers all over his face, yet it shows a sleek, sanctimonious countenance. He has a downcast look, which seems natural, yet it may be that since his recent escapade it has bowed down with a sense of shame. He seems confident that his late confiding employers will not prosecute, and stated to some of the prisoners yesterday that he would be out before morning.

The attorney for Peters says that his client has not done anything wrong, and that when the books are looked into by a competent man it will be seen that they are simply mixed up. The accused had said nothing to his lawyer about any ramings, and the latter very properly did not think he could defend the case. He also thought it not unlikely that he might be indicted, but did not think he could be convicted.

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRIAGE OF MR. E. W. ALDRICH AND MISS BERTHA PERREN.

Miss Bertha Perren, daughter of the Rev. C. Perren, pastor of the Western Avenue Baptist Church, and Mr. E. W. Aldrich, of the Board of Trade, were married at 7 o'clock last evening at the Western Avenue Church, Dr. Perren officiating, assisted by the Rev. A. K. Parker, pastor of the Centennial Baptist Church. The attendants were the Misses Mary Perren, sister of the bride, and Jennie Crawford, and the littie Misses Ada Turney and Jennie Lapham, and Messrs. Mark and Matthew Chapman, who acted as ushers.

The bride wore a beautiful dress of white satin, trimmed with lace, the regulation veil, and ornaments of natural flowers and diamonds, the latter the gift of the groom. The bridesmaids wore pink and blue, covered with lace. The mother of the bride was attired in a rich robe of cardinal satin, trimmed with lace and natural flowers.

After the ceremony a reception was tendered the newly-married at the residence of the bride's parents, at No. 1027 Monroe street, and later they left for an Eastern trip. Returning they will reside at No. 588 Washington boulevard. The presents were numerous and rich, among those present at the reception were: Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Nester of Geneva, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. J. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Wright Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. John Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. William Caikins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rice, Mr. J. W. Northrup, Mr. F. A. Brayuer, Mr. and Mrs. John Carrick, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hitchcock of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Perry of Troy, N. H., Mr. and Mrs. W. Fick, Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. B. L. Pease, Mr. T. C. Hampson, Mr. R. E. Sloss, Mr. George Rice Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James W. Brockway.

DICKSON—BROOKMAN.

Miss Mary Brookman and Mr. James Dickson were married last evening at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Frank E. Brookman, No. 598 Dearborn avenue. The Rev. Dr. Thomas performed the ceremony in the presence of only the near relatives of the two families. The newly-married couple will go to housekeeping at No. 103 Centre avenue.

SMOKE-BURNERS.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE ORVIS PATENT BY SEVERAL ALDERMEN.

An invitation having been extended to the members of the City Council to examine the Orvis smokeless hydro-carbon furnace, on exhibition at the Exposition, several of the Aldermen dropped in there during the evening, and were shown the workings of the smoke-consumer. Those who examined the furnace seemed pleased with it, and expressed themselves favorable to the system employed. The apparatus was attached to a locomotive furnace, and, when started on, all of the smoke was completely consumed. When detached the difference could be readily seen. The smoke is consumed by a process of mixing oil and superheated steam, the hot steam vaporizing the lighter parts of the oil, while the heavier portions fall to the bottom of a horizontal inlet pipe and are carried forward by the force of steam with the proper portions of air and emptied into hot retorts. The steam is decomposed and a gas is formed, which rises to the top of the retort in a pure mixture, which is heated to a very high temperature, is propelled with increased force in a thin sheet horizontally over the surface of the fire. Mr. Orvis, the inventor, claims that the furnace will work under any and all circumstances, and will effect a saving in fuel from 25 per cent upwards.

WYOMING.

DELEGATE POST ON MINING, STOCK-RAISING, AND FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The Hon. M. E. Post, Delegate in Congress from Wyoming, was at the Palmer yesterday on his way West.

Mr. Post says that Mormonism cuts no figure as a question in his Territory, there being a very small number, confined to the southwestern corner of Wyoming.

The business prospects of the Territory, he says, are excellent. Cheyenne is now the greatest cattle market in the West, and the size of the herds in Wyoming is increasing enormously. With regard to minerals, he cites the fact that at the Mineral Exposition this summer at Denver the productions of Wyoming attracted the most attention and were most favorably reported upon.

Speaking of female suffrage in the Territory, he said that the women did not act under political bias as the men did, but generally voted for those they thought the best qualified. Since the women had been given the ballot it had become almost impossible for saloonkeepers to be elected to office in the Territory, which was a fair illustration of their method of using the ballot.

LINCOLN PARK.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS TRANSACTED YESTERDAY BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners held a protracted meeting yesterday, all the members being present except Mr. Stockton. A petition of a North Side boat club for permission to build a boathouse on park grounds near the North avenue pier was rejected in accordance with a former resolution not to permit the use of any portion of the park for private purposes. A communication of Mr. Potter Palmer asking for the erection of an electric-light tower on the Lake Shore drive in the vicinity of his residence and offering to pay the first cost of the tower was laid over until after Gen. Stockton's return. A petition of interested property-owners for the removal of the park barns from the vicinity of Fullerton avenue was temporarily placed on file, it being the intention to build new barns some time next spring, for which no place has as yet been selected. A communication asking the board to join in the improvement of a street skirting the west line of the park from Fullerton avenue to Diversey street was acted upon adversely, the board considering the building of the road unnecessary.

The Superintendent, Mr. De Vry, reported that the electric light was working satisfactorily, but that not all the lights were in position. A long discussion was had on the merits of several propositions to increase the boulevard facilities of the park. No action was taken, but the opinion seemed to prevail that no boulevard leading to Lincoln Park was needed to extend south beyond Chicago avenue. The proposition to boulevard Dearborn avenue was discussed at great length, but no vote was taken to ascertain the sense of the board. From the drift of the discussion the members hardly seemed inclined favorably towards the project, the Lake-Shore drive being considered boulevard enough.

Attention of the board was called to the circular announcing the opening of dancing classes in the banquet hall of the refectory. Mr. Withrow thought it was a very dangerous precedent to permit the renting of this hall for the purposes of a dancing-school, but Mr. Benson, the lessee of the refectory, who was present, stated that the hall would not be used by the public during the winter months at all, and he could therefore not see what harm could be done if he allowed dancing parties to take possession of it and patronize his restaurant. He would not receive any direct rental for the use of the hall, and the same would always be under his control. Under these circumstances Mr. Benson was authorized to permit dancing classes the use of the hall, subject to the revocation of this authority by the board at any time.

After auditing some routine bills and approving of some small work laid out by the Superintendent the board adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT.

THE OCTOBER GRAND JURY.

The grand jury for the October term of the Criminal Court was sworn in before Judge Moran yesterday morning. In his charge the Judge said that he had nothing particular to recommend to their notice. He hoped they would facilitate business, however, and enjoined them to beware of "the gentlemen who furnish sensations for the newspapers." Often through the indiscretion of a juror things are told which ought to be kept a secret. F. M. Blair was chosen foreman. The other members are: Frank Keegan, J. H. Swan, Amedea Bell, Charles Lauberheimer, John Crawford, John Magner, Joseph Garrity, Christian Baker, R. H. Hayer, William Hassner, Patrick Kerrigan, T. T. Goodbody, John W. Stearns, August Neires, Peter Sender, Charles Hopal, O. M. Brady, Andrew Nelson, Loren Hutchinson, Albert S. Fallensbee, and Charles H. Sheldon.

KER'S CASE.

Frederick M. Ker, the defaulting cashier of Preston, Kean & Co., yesterday, through his counsel Mr. Swett, filed a plea to jurisdiction before Judge Gary. This action is considered a mere formality, as his objections will undoubtedly be overruled.

ARLINGTON, THE ALLEGED SANDBAGGER.

The entire afternoon session in Judge Moran's court was occupied yesterday afternoon with the trial of Richard Arlington, an amateur variety actor, who is accused of sandbagging, garroting, and robbing John Faucher of $1,300 at Kensington the 14th of July. Mr. Forrest conducted the defense, and the prosecution was conducted by Assistant State's Attorney Thomson, assisted by Judge Moore, of Kankakee, Ill., who appeared for Faucher. The latter is Station Agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad at Kensington. He was one of the robbery was seated in his office counting money for remittance to the railroad company. He was suddenly knocked senseless with a sandbar, and when he came to his senses and bleeding lay on the floor with a gag in his mouth. Before the robbery it is alleged Arlington and a companion, who has not been arrested, were seen lurking about the station. Arlington then came to this city, invested in a new suit of clothes, and was lavish in spending money. When arrested $650 was found in his possession, for which he could give no account. The money was afterwards replevined, which deprived the State of keeping it as proof against the prisoner. Faucher testified to the above facts, and gave as a reason why he carried so much money about him that he did not believe in the security of banks. Constable Steinberger and John Sanford testified that they saw Arlington near the station on the day of the alleged robbery. Jape Overton tightened the chain of evidence against the accused, in that she stated that she met Arlington coming from the depot, and when he passed her he drew his hat over his face. She positively recognized the prisoner. Officer Curtis swore that he knew Arlington as a cheap variety actor at Clark street dives, and he always went shabbily dressed. Judge Moore opened the summing up for the prosecution, and was followed by Mr. Forrest. He claimed that the money found on Arlington and when arrested was not the same as that which Faucher lost. The case was continued until today, when Mr. Thomson will speak.

THRIFTY ALDERMEN.

THE BURLINGTON RAILROAD AN OBJECT OF EAGER INTEREST AT TH

mstrong
Co.

THOMAS H. BELLAS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, &c.
153 Washington-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN.—The market is steady and the following prices are quoted:

Choice hurt and carpet	7 @7¼
Green self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, self-working	5 @5½
Inferior and common	3 @4
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER.—There was continued weakness in this market and prices were again lower. Buyers appear to regard present prices as unwarrantably high, and there is no disposition to anticipate wants.

Creamery, fancy	26@27
Do, com'n to choice	23@25
Dairy, fancy	20@24
Dairy, common	17@20
Dairy, fair to good	16@19

CHEESE.—Some improvement in the Southern demands is reported, and therefore the market for flat skims wears a little better look, though prices still rest nominally. Full cream goods are in light supply and remain firm, under a good local demand.

Full cream, cheddar	11¾@12
Full cream, flat, two in a box	11¾@12
Part skims, fully skimmed	7½@8½
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 8¼
Limburger	6 @ 7½

EGGS—We quote at the former prices for choice to fancy fresh stock. Receipts are light, and there is a good demand for choice fresh stock. Dealers are paying 20c for rejected white, and 23c for do mixed free on board cars. On the afternoon call seller November and May closed ½c higher.

Rye was dull, the trading being restricted principally to shorts, with no shipping demand to speak of. Thirty-seven cars and 30,000 bu of No. 2 cash sold at 55c, principally for transfer. Seller November was nominal at 58¼c. December sold at 57½c and closed at 57¼c bid. January was inactive at 58¼c.

Barley was more active and stronger for No. 2, which sold at 61@61½c cash and closed at 61½c bid. Twenty thousand bu seller November sold at 63c, with October nominal at 61½c. Sixty-three cents was bid for December, and No. 3 in store was nominal at 43c. Samples were steady and dull.

Flax was ½c weaker yesterday under free offerings and large receipts, choice seed selling chiefly at $1.33, with seller the year at $1.30, and closed easier. Timothy was 30@40 weaker, owing to large offerings and few buyers, selling at $1.31@ $1.50 for prime. Clover was dull, with sales at $5.15@5.40.

Dry goods were going out in a fairly liberal way for the season and the market maintained a firm and healthy tone. Boots and shoes, clothing, and millinery goods were quoted as before. In the grocery market there was a free movement and prices averaged firm. Owing to strong Rio advices the coffee market developed an upward tendency. Butter was dull and lower. Cheese was nominally steady, though skims were again quoted dull. The dried and canned fruit markets were quiet, with no important variation in prices. Oils sold freely at previous quotations. Coal and pig-iron were firm.

Concord grapes were so plenty yesterday and the inquiry for them was so light that they were almost given away at 46@5c per lb. California fruits were in better request, as were choice apples. Peaches were poor and trading in them was very dull. Eggs were steady at 21c, hides, wool, and tallow steady and firm, potatoes dull, and hay firm and scarce.

It was suggested that the strength yesterday might be due to cold weather. The Latin readers tell us that "the bear sleeps in a cave in winter."

The recent flatness in the export movement of grain has developed one hitherto unimportant feature on the seaboard into a regular nuisance. We refer to the telegraphing hither for offers asking for the lowest prices at which grain can be shipped from this city, and then peddling the answers round the street in such a way as to intensify the existing depression without leading to business or even the ghost of it. The nuisance is now so great that some parties here have about concluded to decline to answer any such questions, except those coming from parties who are known to ask with a view to trade.

The weakening in wheat yesterday afternoon was owing to the report that the much-talked-of export movement of wheat is only a sodawater fizz. The news had come earlier that a New York house had received an order for 250,000 bu of spring, making a total of about 600,000 bu within a few days, including Western purchases. The knowing ones circulated a report near 3 o'clock that the 250,000 bu lot is being shipped out on an old contract, and is not in any sense a new order. The way in which confidence weakened thereon was something phenomenal.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BBL.

	Open'g.	Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed	Closed yesterday.
October					$10.22½
November		$10.30	$10.30@10.40	$10.40	10.30
January		10.30	10.15@10.30	10.30	10.20
February		10.60	10.52½@10.70	10.70	10.60
		10.75	10.75@10.90	10.90	10.87½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

October	$ 7.35	$7.40	@ 7.55	$7.55
November	7.45	7.45	@ 7.60	7.57½
January	7.07½	7.15	@ 7.25	7.27½
February	7.17½	7.25	@ 7.35	7.37½
	7.27½	7.35	@ 7.45	7.37½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ 6.70	$6.35	@ 6.30	$6.30
October	6.60	6.35	@ 6.30	6.30
November	5.55	5.60	@ 5.65½	5.65
Year	5.35	5.42½	@ 5.45	5.42½
January	5.45	5.42½	@ 5.45	5.50

WHEAT.

No. 2 red cash	$ 1.00¾	$1.00	@	$1.00
No. 3 red		93½	@	93½
No. 2 spring		91	@	91
No. 3 spring		91	@ 91¼	91¼
Reg. October		92	@	92
November		91¾	@	91¾
December		92¼	@	92¼
May		1.03¾	@ 1.03¾	1.03¾

CORN.

No. 2 cash				
High mixed	49¼	47½	@ 47¾	47¾
Mixed	46¾	46	@ 46¼	46
October	45¾	45	@ 45¾	45¾
November		45¾	@ 45¾	45¾
Year	47¾	47¾	@ 48	47¾
May	48¼	47¾	@ 48	47¾
	48¼	48¼	@ 48¾	48¾

OATS.

No. 2 mixed	27¾	27½	@	28
October	27¾	27¾	@	28
November	27¾	28	@	28
December	28¾	28¾	@	28¾
Year	29¾	29¾	@	29¾
May	32¾	32¾	@	32¾

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, as compared with the corresponding date last year:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	15,484	20,222	12,148	21,736
Wheat, bu	218,086	92,989	110,972	74,693
Corn, bu	98,618	16,875	59,038	88,434
Oats, bu	70,360	67,291	97,900	46,386
Barley, bu	70,360	61,291	5,388	8,343
Grass seed, lbs	2,000	2,000	19,077	46,386
Flaxseed, lbs	2,386,000	297,235	638,210	575,620
Broom-corn, lbs	364,470	246,000	144,000	122,405
Cured meats, c's	3,000	6,555	2,084,468	1,697,454
Dressed beef, lbs			1,218,000	
Beef, tcs			1,157,120	
Beef, brls			1	6
Pork, brls			600	676
Lard, lbs			1,810	1,810
Live hogs, No	352,300	338,350	263,153	730,010
Butter, lbs	253,683		325,020	145,287
Live hogs, No	325,020	212,880	325,500	
Cattle, No	3,600	3,600		338,355
Sheep, No	10,561	9,152	5,038	4,200
Hides, lbs	1,848	1,712	3,400	4,320
Tallow, lbs	397,044	218,722	241	1,000
Coal, tons	39,425	40,551	796,585	794,110
Lumber, m feet	11,967	18,808	61,863	178,986
Shingles, m	11,300	10,300	4,367	6,172
Salt, brls	7,550	1,567	3,956	4,484
	6,506	12,431	1,408	622

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 27 cars contract red wheat, 60 cars lower grades winter, 198 cars No. 2 spring, 75 cars lower grades do (348 wheat); 222 cars contract corn, 259 cars lower grades do (631 corn); 88 cars No. 2 oats, 4 cars rejected do; 52 cars No. 2 rye, 9 cars lower grades do; 29 cars No. 2 barley, 6 cars lower grades do. Total, 1,189 cars or about 610,000 bu. Inspected out: 137,502 bu wheat, 191,983 bu corn, 5,457 bu oats, 22,565 bu rye, 30,283 bu barley.

Rail freights were steady, quoted on a basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain to New York.

Lake freights were in rather strong demand on the basis of 3¾c for corn and 3½c for wheat to Buffalo. Vessel agents predict that today's advance in seamen's wages, 50 cents per month, and 33,000 bu of corn, 45,000 bu of oats, and 35,000 bu of barley.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in store in Chicago last Saturday, compared with those one year previous:

	1883.	1882.
Nos. 1 and 2 red wheat	189,193	269,631
No. 3 winter	330,557	96,984
No. 2 spring	6,754,217	1,770,959
No. 3 spring	117,067	173,736
Total wheat	7,365,492	2,440,310
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	1,575,584	1,347,603
Rejected	691,435	115,293
Total corn	8,184,977	1,467,896
No. 2 mixed oats	224,644	2,8,167
No. 2 white	27,742	27,742
Total oats	257,118	250,232
No. 2 rye	815,995	256,922
Total rye	822,929	250,731
No. 2 barley	57,084	45,174
No. 3 barley	7,701	56,986
Total barley	65,767	104,105
Grand total	16,696,304	4,587,839

These figures show an increase during last week of 251,309 bu wheat, 281 bu barley; and a decrease of 363,685 bu corn, 167,130 bu oats, and 35,955 bu rye. Total decrease, 385,380 bu.

The exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, for the week ending Oct. 10, from Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Montreal were:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	1,045,857	1,045,857
Holland and Belgium	239,473	101,029
Germany	110,086	96,380
Denmark		25,095
Portugal		160,000
West Indies, Brazil, etc	164,125	
	56,516	5,516
Totals, bu	1,551,905	1,401,637

Also 117,023 bu rye to the continent of Europe.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—800 sacks and 125 brls springs on private terms; 150 brls do at $6.35; 225 brls winters on private terms; 400 sacks low grades partly at $3.15; 250 brls rye partly at $5.20. Total about 1,950 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—11 cars bran at $12.00@12.25; 16 cars middlings at $14.10@18.75.

WHEAT—3 cars No. 2 red at $1.00; 4 cars No. 3 red at 93¼c; 3 cars rejected red at 85½@86c; 11 cars by sample at 89@90c. Total about 11,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—186 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 at 91@92c; 17 cars No. 3 at 85c; 48 cars by sample at 75@80c. Total about 135,000 bu. On the afternoon call the 85,000 bu seller November sold at 86¼c, with seller January at 89½@90c, 245,000 bu seller December at 92@93c, 245,000 bu seller January at 90½@90¾c, 245,000 bu seller February at 90¾@91c, and 10,000 bu seller May at 94¼@94½c.

CORN—18 cars and 24,000 bu No. 2 at 47¾@47¾c; 22 cars high mixed at 48¼@48½c; 262 cars and 13,000 bu rejected at 46@46½c; 137 cars by sample at 47½@48c; 2 cars by sample on track at 47½@48c; 3 cars by sample at 47½@48c free on board cars. Total about 354,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 20,000 bu seller October at 47¾@48c; 20,000 bu seller November at 47¾@47½c; 40,000 bu seller May at 48¼@48½c.

OATS—30 cars No. 2 mixed at 27¾@28c; 119 cars by sample at 26@28c for No. 2 mixed; 27¼@28¾c for rejected white; 3 cars by sample at 29½c for do mixed. Total about 160,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 10,000 bu seller May at 32½c.

RYE—37 cars and 23,000 bu No. 2 at 55c; 7 cars by sample at 56@56½c. Total about 57,000 bu. No sales on the afternoon call.

BARLEY—15 cars No. 2 at 61@61¼c; 77 cars by sample at 60@63c. Total about 46,000 bu.

MESS PORK—30 brls at $10.25. On the afternoon call the sales were: 500 brls seller October at $10.22½; 500 brls seller November at $10.30; 250 brls seller January at $10.75; 750 brls seller February at $10.87½@10.90.

LARD—No trading on Change. On the afternoon call the sales were: 500 tcs seller October at $7.35; 950 tcs seller November at $7.35; 1,500 tcs seller December at $7.25; 750 tcs seller the year at $7.25; 250 tcs seller January at $7.37½; 250 tcs seller February at $7.37½.

MEATS—192,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7¼@8c; 970 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) seller December at 8c; 540 tcs California hams at 6c; 100 boxes long cut hams (16 lbs) seller November at 11¼c; 75 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 6¼c; 50 boxes long and short clear sides at 6½c; 50 boxes long and short clear sides at 6¾c; 25,000 lbs bellies on private terms. On the afternoon call the sales of short ribs were: 50,00 lbs seller November at $5.82½.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	10,372	17,751	1,636
Tuesday	9,000	16,000	4,500
Total	19,372	34,251	6,136
Same time last week	19,537	35,289	6,014
Shipments—			
Monday	3,341	5,638	240

The receipts of cattle and hogs were lighter yesterday, but prices averaged weaker. Choice grades of cattle continued scarce and sold strong, while lower grades were off a trifle. Hogs were quiet and 5@10c lower, closing heavy. Sheep were dull and weak.

CATTLE—The receipts were some 1,5 0 head less than for Monday, but with the stale cattle, of which there were not a few, the supply was ample, and more than for previous prices were no more than sustained. A good to extra native steers would have found an outlet at full prices, but of common and medium grades there was more than a sufficiency. Sales to shippers ranged from $3.90@4.00 for common rough lots to $4.40@5.00 for choice, with most of the trading at $4.25@4.35. All well fatted lots changed hands, and the market closed firm.

The demand for native butchers' stock was quite equal to the supply. Canners took a good number for steers. Stockers and feeders were in good number poor to choice cows. Extra sold for bulls, and $3.75@4.00 was cow and bull money. Prices averaged about the same as for Monday.

Range: Cattle were not as plentiful as on the previous day, and prices averaged a little stronger. Poor and common lots barely held their own, but holders of good to choice droves found buyers for the same at strong prices.

Stockers were in good request. In addition to a fair attendance of country buyers there was quite a few orders here in the hands of commission men, and the supply though liberal was quickly worked off, and prices averaged a shade higher. Quotations: Extra beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upward.....

Choice beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	6.00@	6.80
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.25@	6.40
Medium grades—Steers 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@	6.00
Butchers' stock—Fair to fair steers, weighing 940 to 1,200 lbs	4.40@	5.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, steers, bulls, and scalawag steers	3.00@	4.00
Texas grass cattle	2.25@	2.75
Texas, per 100 lbs	3.50@	4.40
Milch cows	3.75@	7.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
25	1,488	$4.10	19 stockers	877	3.70
16	1,485	6.40	29 stockers	870	3.65
18	1,350	5.60	44 stockers	870	3.55
24	1,283	5.60	24 stockers	814	3.30
18	1,256	5.45	24 stockers	810	3.30
19	1,236	5.35	25 cows	831	3.40
22	1,231	5.30	11 cows	1,000	3.75
40	1,137	5.30	11 cows	923	3.75
10	1,210	5.00	20 cows	938	3.75
15	1,253	4.90	20 hfds	1,115	4.00
15	1,178	4.90	20 hfds	1,115	4.00
18	1,270	4.85	223 Texans	903	4.35
18	1,238	4.80	223 Texans	903	4.00
14	1,192	4.85	71 Texans	903	4.00
107	1,149	4.80	139 Texans	903	4.00
19	1,156	4.30	21 Texans	903	3.75
17	1,061	4.15	21 Tex. bls	1,143	3.75
20	1,050	4.00	42 mixed	903	3.75
18	1,133	4.00	39 mixed	903	3.75
15	1,133	4.00	21 mixed	903	3.75
36	1,150	3.90	224 Wyoming	1,127	3.60
21	1,074	3.90	70 cows	1,009	3.70
36	1,028	3.90	70 Wyoming	1,141	3.70
36	1,028	3.90	60 cows	1,000	3.70
18	1,028	4.00	60 cows	1,000	3.70
19	1,028	3.95	21 Col	1,000	3.75
15	1,028	3.95	105 Amer'ns	1,248	4.50

HOGS—Notwithstanding a comparatively liberal run of hogs in the receipts and the fact that there was a weaker market for the product, the market for the live animal continued dull and decreased. Good to choice nearly as well as Monday, but it was difficult to move common lots at a reduction of 5@10c from the rates of Monday. Sales ranged from $4.90@5.00 for poor to choice light and light weight corn fed, and $4.85@5.00 for heavy and mixed lots. Culls were at $3.50@4.10.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53	183	$5.00	78	249	$4.70	95	196	$4.50
80	193	4.95	68	190	4.70	54	232	4.45
80	200	4.85	24	188	4.65	72	231

30c bid; November, 30¾c; December, 31c; rejected 29c.

CLOVER SEED—Prime medium, cash, $5.30; October or November, $5.25 bid; December, $5.35; No. 2, $5.05.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.06@1.07; No. 2 do, 96@97c; No. 2 red winter; cash, $1.09@1.09¼; October, $1.09¼ bid; November, $1 03¾; December, $1.05¾; January, $1.07¾; No. 3 red, 95@96c; No. 4 red, 86c; rejected, 85c. Corn dull; high mixed, 51c bid; No. 2 cash and October, 50c bid; November, 49@49¼c; January, 48¾c; rejected, 50c; no grade, 46@47c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, cash and October, 30¼c; November, 30½c; December, 31c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 98,000 bu; corn, 10,400 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash and October, $1.09¾; November, $1.04½; December, $1.05; year, $1.03 asked; No. 2 red, $1.05; No. 2 white, 1,000 bu; receipts, 56,000 bu; shipments, 19,000 bu; Corn—No. 2 cash, 57½c asked; receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 2, 30¾c; receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on Change today were inactive and a shade lower. Closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, $1.02¾; October, $1.02¾; No. 2 hard, cash, 97¾c; No. 1, cash, 98¼c; No. 3, cash, 89½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 160,827 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 89,000 bu.

IN STORE—Wheat, 1,324,742 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 865 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 16.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady at $1.06@1.05 cash; $1.07¼@1.08¼ January. Corn easier at 51c cash; 46c December. Oats firm at 33@33½c. Rye firmer, 57½@57½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.25@13.50. Lard—In improved demand at $7.30. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon firm; shoulders, $6.25; clear rib, $7.50; clear, $8.00.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 16.—Cotton—Future deliveries at the first call sold at a decline of .02@4c, and at the second call .02@03c above yesterday's closing quotations. Then the advance was all lost again and several points in addition, so that at the third call December was bought for 10.59@10.60c; January, 10.75c; February, 10.92@10.93c; March, 11.11c; June, 11.35c. Futures closed easy; October and November, .04@05c, and the others .06c lower than yesterday. Spot cotton steady at a decline of 1-16c; middling upland quoted at 10 9-16c. Sales, 760 bales to spinners and 300 on speculation, and 600 delivery contracts.

New York, Oct. 16.—Dry Goods—Exports of domestic cotton goods for the week, 2,811 packages; since the 1st of January, 132,973 packages, against 125,257 the same time last year, and 130,136 the same time in 1881, the largest quantity in any previous year.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Cotton—Quiet at 10¼c; receipts, 1,650 bales; shipments, 2,695; stock, 28,000; sales, 2,250.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.—Cotton—Weak; middling, 10¼c; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 1,100; stock, 15,800.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 16.—Cotton—Easy; middling, 10 5-16c; low middling, 9 15-16c; good ordinary, 9¼c; net receipts, 2,183 bales; gross, 2,183; exports, Continent, 4,866; sales, 565; stock, 89,000.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 16.—Cotton—Easy; middling, 10 5-16c; low middling, 10¼c; good ordinary, 9¾c; net receipts, 9,228 bales; gross, 13,655; exports, Great Britain, 4,661; sales, 4,500; stock, 189,000.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 16.—Petroleum—Crude oil steady; total runs last three days, 164,321 brls; total shipments, 69,500; charters, 69,500; clearances, 6,468,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at $1.11¾, closed at $1.10½; highest price, $1.11¾; lowest, $1.09¾.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 16.—Petroleum—Dull; United certificates weaker; closed at $1.10¼. Afternoon session weaker, quiet; opened at $1.11, declined to $1.10, closed at $1.10¼.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 16.—Petroleum—Opened at $1.11¾; highest, $1.12; lowest, $1.10; closed at $1.10¾; shipments yesterday, 69,500 brls; charters, 73,354; clearances yesterday, 6,362,000; shipments yesterday, United, 47,325; Tidewater, 22,200; daily average, United, 68,046; charters, 73,354; daily average for month, 49,059; runs Saturday and Sunday, United, 62,993; Tidewater, 14,750; daily average, 61,538.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 16.—Whisky—Firm at $1.15.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 16.—Whisky—Active and firm at $1.12.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 16.—Whisky—Unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 16.—Turpentine—Firm at 36½c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LIVER AND WHITE SETter dog; answers to name Jim. $10 reward will be paid to 1720 Prairie-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD—SMALL YELLOW hound, eleven inches high, weighs nine pounds. Return to M. J. O'BRIEN, 1 Theatre-court.

LOST—ON EVENING OF 15TH INST., in or on the way to Hooley's Theatre, a mining report. If the finder will kindly forward same to H. M. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn., he will be rewarded well for his trouble.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HANDSOME ENGLISH PUG DOG; female; broke for carriage; two years old; weighs 12 lbs; owing to parties traveling will sell for $15; dealers need not apply; can be seen at Continental Hotel this week.

A SET OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, new and clean, 24 pieces; coin books. STEVENS & CO., 30 Randolph-st.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and leaky roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

A GENTLEMAN RETURNING TO London, England, is open to accept agencies. M 44, Tribune office.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING done, sidewalks, floors, etc. J. B. HULBUT, Manager, 178 Washington-st., Room 16.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats $8; coats $6, vests $1.50, pants $1.50; first-class fit, good workmanship guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors and dealers in cloth, 151 West Randolph-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; pleasant and cheap; by MRS. MULLER, doctress and midwife. 653 West Monroe.

"MYRA'S FASHION PARLORS," 70 State-st., Rooms 8, 9, and 10. Opposite Central Music Hall, Chicago. Cloaks, suits, dolmans, and ladies' dresses made to order in the latest Parisian styles, at moderate cost. Ladies will find at "Myra's Fashion Parlors" the choicest selection of fine imported goods in the city. Agency for Myra's Journal and la Moniteur De La Mode. Misses' patent adjustable dress form. "Special attention given to ladies' trousseau."

MACHINE-WORK IN WOOD 40 TO 60 cents per hour, or will make anything in wood on contract. NICHOLSON, 43 and 45 Crosby-st., near Larrabee and Oak.

TYPEWRITERS—TYPEWRITERS TO rent. Machines for practice at low rates. For sale—Two Remington No. 4 typewriters at $40 each. Western Typewriter Supply Agency, 115 Dearborn-st.

WHO HAS GOOD MINING PROPerty for sale; give full particulars. W. RUSSELL, P. O. Box 232, Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AN OPEN LETTER:

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The season of the year calls for something new in furniture, carpets, parlor stoves, ranges, and household goods. You can save 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING FROM THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 and 383 West Madison-st. $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, PARLOR STOVES, RANGES, and HOUSEHOLD GOODS at immense sacrifice for the next thirty days. Thirty styles of Folding Beds from $18, $25, $28, $30, and up. Houses furnished throughout at one day's notice, CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS, TO SUIT. STOP before you buy a single article and see this stock. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 383 West Madison-st., opposite Centre-av.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE of a fine house, everything complete; finest location in city; at one-half value it taken soon. Address M 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — FURNITURE, INCLUding parlor, chamber, and eight-room house will be sold cheap; also a piano. Call at 1383 Barry-av., Lake View.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 79 Washington-st., Room 28. Day and evening sessions. Typewriting with extra charge. Call or send for circular. HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

FOR THOROUGH INSTRUCTION GO to the Standard School of Shorthand, Tobey Building, corner State and Jackson-sts., second floor. Day and evening.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOKkeeping; saving in time and money; satisfaction guaranteed in twenty lessons. W. C. BAINE, practical and consulting accountant, 94 Elm-st.

MISS ANNA DORSCH, FROM HANover, Germany, teacher of German language, flower painting, and crayon portraits; terms reasonable. 183 Park-av., W. D.

MUNSON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Ten weeks' individual or class instruction, $30, $15, $20. Forty hours' dictation to advanced pupils, $10. Typewriting without additional charge. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 88 LA SALLE-st. Students competent in three months.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—AMAMUS AMABIMUS, May 26; come to your heart-broken DOLLIE.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE SERVICES. The largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal investigations made in any country. District-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate. MOONEY & BOLAND, 123 and 124 Broadway, NEW YORK. 151 and 153 Monroe-st., CHICAGO.

PERSONAL—MERCHANTS' PROTECtive Association, Law, Collection, and Detective Agency, 120 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL—129 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., dress and cloak making. MRS. C. E. CLARK.

PERSONAL—TRADERSHIP AT FORT Moode, Dakota, vacant. Applications received until the 25th. Applicants must appear in person before that time.

ACCOUNTANT.

BOOKS WRITTEN UP AND BALanced. Accounts that have been carelessly kept examined and straightened. W. C. BAINE, accountant, 94 Elm-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS BLOCK TO investors, paying over 10 per cent; will pay 15 per cent, if entirely improved; a splendid investment KINNEY & KIMBALL, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORner, rented for $3,040 per annum to one tenant; $40,000 if taken at once. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE— BARGAINS ON STATE-ST.: 95 feet on State-st., near Twenty-fifth. 100 feet on State-st., near Twenty-ninth. 84 feet on State, corner Thirtieth-st. 70 feet on State-st., near Thirty-first. 100 feet on State-st., near Thirty-second. 75 feet on State-st., near Thirty-third. 25 feet on State-st., corner Thirty-fourth. 40 feet on State-st., near Thirty-fifth. 100 feet on State-st., corner Thirty-sixth. 50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-seventh. 50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-eighth. 50 feet on State-st., near Thirty-ninth. 25 feet on State-st., near Fortieth. 400 feet on State-st., near Forty-first. 300 feet on State-st., near Forty-second. 200 feet on State-st., corner Forty-third. 350 feet on State-st., corner Forty-fifth. GEORGE A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: NEW MODERN RESIDENCE—Heated by steam; extra well built, and handsomely decorated; $75,000.

NEW PRESSED BRICK HOUSE, with 60-foot lot; $20,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Several fine residences $50,000, $40,000, $25,000; also a first-class 25 foot house with brick barn, for $22,000.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—BARGAINS Calumet-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 50 feet; $40. Calumet-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 50 feet; $60. Forest-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 50 feet; $70. South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50 feet; $90. Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 25 feet; $90. Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 100 feet; $140. Lake-av., near Fortieth-st., 100 feet; $100. Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25 feet; $120. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—30x172 feet, vacant, between the elegant houses Nos. 3534 and 3544, east front; CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT, 56x176 feet, east of Wabash-av., between Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts., $275 per foot. Three modern houses if built on this lot could be sold at a profit soon as completed.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD RESIdences built and owned by myself on South and West Side; well-located; equipped with chandeliers, furnaces, barns, etc.; good condition; reasonable prices; easy terms. Also, good house in Evanston. Lots in Ravenswood and Valentine's, near Chicago, first-class. Call on owner, 180 Dearborn-st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HOUSES— Forest-av., near Thirty-third-st., 2-story and cellar brick, $6,750. Indiana-av., near Twenty-seventh-st., 3-story brick, $7,000. Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 3-story brick, $7,000. Vernon-av., near Thirty-third-st., 3-story stone-front, lot 22x165; $7,250. Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st., 3-story stone-front; 3-story brick barn; a great bargain. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—100X161 FEET, STATE-ST., near Forty-second; only $85 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—Two houses between Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts.; $18,000 each. PRAIRIE-AV.—House near Twenty-ninth-st.; $22,500.

FOR SALE—132X144 FEET, MICHIGANav., corner Thirty-sixth-st., $170 per foot. This is perfect. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SOUTH WATER-ST. store and lot renting for $3,000 per year; $30,000; would take house and lot worth $12,000; part payment. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—30X150 FEET ON GRANDboulevard, east front, near Thirty-seventh-st.; only $125 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT, Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., at a bargain; new stone sidewalk, etc., in first-class style. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THIS IS A BARGAIN—72X 75 feet on Thirty-fourth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.; only $40 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 AND 40 FEET ON OAKwood-boulevard. Address O 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FT. ON FOURTH-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.; west front; want a cash offer today. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X150, MICHIGANav., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., $145 per foot; bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25X76 FEET, CORNER OF State and Thirty-fourth-sts.; only $3,000. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE-STORY AND BASEment stone-front building on Clark-st., between Randolph and Madison, on ground-lease running 50 years. Pays 12 per cent net. Bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—72X125 FEET ON FOREST-av., east front, near Thirty-fourth-st.; $80 per foot. This is choice, and a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—75X165 FEET, WABASHav., east front, near Thirty-fourth-st.; all paved; only $140 per foot. GEORGE A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; four large chambers and bathroom on second floor; located on Polk, Leavitt, and De Kalb-sts., one block from Ogden-av.; $6,000 for these houses; others before you buy. They will be sold cheap, and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE INVESTments in West Side real-estate, improved and unimproved, $10,000 to $200,000. We are permitted to offer for a short time only. Call and get locations. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—412 TO 422 LEAVITT-ST. Everybody come and see them today. The parlor floor is beautiful. The walls are frescoed. The ceilings are hand-painted. Price $4,000. Terms to suit. CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—FOR $2,500 ONLY—ONE of those cozy cottages on South Peoria-st., between Madison and Washington; east front; will sell the house with a 10-year lease and the best part of the furniture for $2,500, and give possession about the 1st of November. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS AND LEASE of ground, 68 and 70 South Canal-st., now used as livery, boarding, and sale stable, with theatre overhead, rents for $5,000 per year; also two saloons, rents for $120 per month. Call at 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT— Two houses on South Morgan-st., near Harrison; now rented for $1,000 per year; lot 50x125. Price $7,000; no less. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE DWELLing lots on Webster-av., at $1,100 to $1,300 each; terms easy. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 101 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 30 feet above Lake, and 9 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $10 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; for shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of W. M. LUFF, 204 Fifth-av., or 60 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of L. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 159 La Salle-st., or No. 6631 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST HYDE PARK lots, convenient to I. C. R. R. at Woodlawn Station, on monthly, quarterly or yearly payments. $2,500 to $3,000 homes sold for $250 to $1,000 down, balance payable at $20 per month. Call and get convenient reasons; half-hour's ride; trains quarter-hourly. F. W. GREEN, 39 Randolph-st., Room 42.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD PROPERTY— 72x195 feet on Forty-seventh-st., near Greenwood-av., only $80 per foot. Also 150x197 feet on Greenwood-av., near Forty-seventh-st., east front, only $20 per foot. The above are not both bargains. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK, CHIcago's healthiest suburb, well-built houses, with fine grounds, very cheap, on small payment down and monthly payments, and low interest; have a house built for early spring, and avoid high rents and taxes; property shown any day. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON— A beautiful twelve-room house in best part of town, overlooking the lake; large maple-trees in front, nice barn, stone walks, water-pipes being put in the street; lot 100x170 to 35-foot alley; or will sell fifty feet with improvements. Must be sold; make me an offer. ISAAC DRAKE, 159 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A SPLENDID building lot, 100x200 feet, fronting east on Evanston-av., south of Cornelia-st., which I will sell cheap. J. L. CLAPP, Dentist, 103 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE, brick foundation, grate, 100 feet, at Winnetka; $3,300; $40 monthly. Room 15, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND South Evanston—Houses and lots of all grades. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON SOUTH SIDE, NEAR I. C. R. R., large lot and medium-sized dwelling without basement; would rent or buy on monthly payments. Owners address O 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON Peoria, Sangamon, or Morgan-sts., north of Harrison; terms nearly or all cash. M 84, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LAND—TWELVE ACRES, more or less, situated on Chicago-av. in Evanston, one-fourth mile south of Calvary Station on Chicago & Northwestern Railway; is in a high state of cultivation, and will be leased for five years for gardening purposes. For terms and conditions of lease apply to owner, on the premises, or to C. C. CHASE, 39 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—10-ROOM DWELLING, 2434 Cottage Grove-av. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 10-ROOM 2-story and basement marble-front house at 4 Groveland Park; all modern improvements; one of the most desirable locations in the city. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: HOUSES—WEST SIDE. 602 South Wood-st.; brick; 10 rooms; $35. 780 Walnut-st.; brick; 10 rooms; $35.

TO RENT—441 CARROLL-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front house; pleasant location. M. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick, 147 Throop-st., furnished, unfurnished, or to a small family who will board the owners, a man and his wife. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—945 MONROE-ST.—2-STORY basement stone front; 6 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; all modern improvements. H. FOTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 rooms, 78 South Sangamon-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES —The four elegant new 11-room stone-front residences situated on Belieview-place between Rush-st., and the Lake-Shore drive. Two of these houses are finished in hardwood and are 22 feet wide; all have dining-room on main story, and in addition to their eleven rooms each have laundry, coal-room, etc. They are perfect in their appointments. Rent low. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—37 CASS-ST.—9 ROOMS; all conveniences; in excellent order. Furniture and carpets for sale.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHed house; linen, plated ware, first-class piano; house has 10 rooms, good stable; street-cars one block of house. Apply at 358 Dayton-st. from 10 to 6 o'clock. Rent low.

TO RENT—IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHborhood, a well furnished house of 14 rooms. Address I 59, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT NEW two and one-half story brick houses; all modern improvements; $65. 614 First National Building.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—UNTIL FEB. 15, AN UNFURnished house on High-st., near Woodlawn-av., at a bargain. J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st., between 10 a. m. and 12 m.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—$40 PER month, on Wentworth-av., near Normal Station, 10-room "Queen Anne" frame house, brick foundation; all modern improvements, including furnace and gas fixtures. H. G. YOUNG & CO., Room 22, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: FLATS—SOUTH SIDE. 45 and 47 Third-av.; 6 rooms each; $25. 3555 and 3557 Prairie-av., brick, new, 6 rooms each; bath, etc.; low rents to good tenants. 2212 Cottage Grove-av., new flats of 5 rooms each. Corner State and Thirty-third-st., very pleasant 3 and 4 room flats in new 3-story brick building just completed.

TO RENT—$40—A SPLENDID FRONT flat of 4 rooms on second floor; 291 Wabash-av.; will rent furnished if desired. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT all conveniences. 127 Thirty-fifth-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF 8 rooms each, finished in natural woods, gas fixtures, steam heat; all conveniences, including separate store, coal, and laundry rooms, in the new apartment buildings Irving and Belleville on Division-st. near the Lake-Shore drive. Prices very reasonable. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, newly papered, near Lincoln-av. cars, $15, $16. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—9-ROOM FLAT ELEGANTly finished, in new marble-front building, No. 50 Wisconsin-st., one block south of main entrance of Lincoln Park. Apply to G. S. BUTLER & CO., 887 North Clark-st., near main entrance of Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—FINE 7-ROOM FLAT, 298 Erie-st.; every convenience and janitor. W. M. LUFF, 204 Fifth-av., or 60 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—NEW 7-ROOM FLATS, with modern improvements, corner La Salle-av. and Erie-st. Inquire at 153 Washington-st. D. J. GALLERY.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS, 407 TO 417 North Clark-st., with bath, hot and cold water. HENRY TIFFT, Room 21, 108 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: FLATS—WEST SIDE. 511 West Madison-st., nine rooms; rent $35. 942 West Madison-st., brick, 4 rooms, $13. 992 West Madison-st., brick, 4 rooms, third story, $12.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS— 4 rooms at $12. 42 West Van Buren-st. 7 rooms at 384 Fulton-st. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT OF 5 large rooms at 267 West Madison-st., second floor, rear; all modern improvements; very desirable location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—863 WEST MADISON-ST., near Leavitt, flat of 6 rooms; modern conveniences. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—$35—A VERY DESIRABLE 7-room flat; all conveniences, fine light, large yard. No. 79 Honore-st., close to three lines of cars. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—CHOICE 3 AND 6 ROOM flats, 840, 842, and 844 West Madison-st., $12 to $25 per month, and 5-room flat No. 645, cheap; also good 3 and 6 room flats Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st., $10 to $24. 19. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS, NEATly furnished; hot and cold water; bath room on same floor; pleasantly situated; two blocks from I. C. Railroad and one from Cottage Grove cable; no extra; private family; gentlemen only. 2269 Groveland Park-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front parlor. No. 19 Peck-court, corner of Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SOUTH-FRONT alcove room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gents; all conveniences; first-class board if desired. 66 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED south room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 11 East Congress-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms at 145 State-st., near Madison and Exposition.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—SEPARATELY, UNFURnished—Pleasant alcove, a suite of rooms, and a front basement-room; first-class order and location. 50 Ada-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS; FURNACE and all modern improvements. 339 Oakley-av.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED rooms—one small—to man and wife without children. 559 West Lake-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO ROOMS handsomely furnished, with bath-room, hot and cold water; private family. 530 Monroe-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room; hot and cold water; large enough for two gentlemen. 56 Rush-st., near Indiana.

TO RENT—163 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEgant alcove room; also gentleman room-mate.

TO RENT—LOVELY ROOM; BEAUTIful furniture; south windows. Room 15, No. 215 State-st.

TO RENT—10 RUSH-ST.—A FRONT room, furnished, for housekeeping or sleeping, to respectable parties.

TO RENT—42 PINE-ST.—HANDSOME front rooms, single or en suite, south and east front.

TO RENT—296 OHIO-ST., CORNER OF Cass—Elegant large rooms; also a large parlor, handsomely furnished; gentlemen preferred. References exchanged.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room; hot and cold water. 55 Rush-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.: BUSINESS PROPERTY—SOUTH SIDE. 49 La Salle-st., second story, good vault, etc. 177 and 179 Monroe-st., third floor, 40x175, elevator, steam, etc. 322 State-st., corner Adams, two suites of offices, 3 rooms each; suitable for saleerooms or light manufacturing. 45½ Clark-st., Building near Polk-st. 82 Sixteenth-st., brick store, near Wabash-av. Corner State and Thirty-third-sts., fine new brick stores in 3-story building; low rents to good tenants. 4212 Cottage Grove-av., new store with 4 rooms in rear. 4706 State-st., store with rooms above and barn. WEST SIDE. 86 West Washington-st., brick store and basement. 259 West Randolph-st., store and basement.

TO RENT—129 VAN BUREN-ST., OPPOsite Rock Island depot—Store, with basement, or each separately. Inquire at Room 4 Times Building.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE STORE, 65X 87, 18 Dearborn-st., between Lake and South Water. Inquire at 15 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE FOUR-STORY building 186 Quincy-st., with power, elevator, good lights, etc. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—168 DEARBORN-ST. A first-class office, under the First National Bank. This office is also suitable for some light business. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, WITH ELEVAtor, corner La Salle and Adams-sts. Inquire at 208 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS AND a floor of twelve rooms. Inquire at 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—SPACE 20X65 AT 233 AND 235 Monroe-st.; suitable for salesroom; good light; price, $50 per month, including gas, steam heat, and use of passenger and freight elevators. Inquire of HURSSELL & WHITNEY.

TO RENT—A FINE, LIGHT SECOND-story loft in the most desirable business part of the city. Elevator. Address M 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT power, third floor, 24x100. Inquire on first floor, 102 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF 178 State-st., 21x118, suitable for jewelry or jobbing trade. MR. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—40X100 3-STORY AND BASEment 183½ Twenty-second-st., for manufacturing purposes, with power for sale. Abbott Buggy Co., State and Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—ROOM, SIZE 36 BY 57 FEET, with power, good light for manufacturing, and close to elevator on second floor. Tuerk Hydraulic Power Co., Room 1, Nos. 86 and 88 Market-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED — TO RENT — A FURnished house or flat on South Side near the business part of the city. Please address M 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR EAST SAGINAW, Mich., a first-class retail clothing salesman; wages according to the man. Apply at FRIEDMAN & STREICHERS, 167 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEman and wife, 3 or 4 rooms for light housekeeping; must be east of Clark and south of Division-st. in good location. Address O 7, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

430 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH board, fine front room, second floor, elegantly furnished.

1418 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT rooms, with good board, and all conveniences.

1428 WABASH-AV.— FURNISHED rooms, with board; also furnished parlor.

1438 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOMEly furnished alcove and other rooms for rent with or without board.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT room, furnished, on third floor, with board. References exchanged.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE ROOM, suitable for married couple or two gents, with board.

2230 WABASH-AV. — BOARD AND rooms at reasonable prices, for single gentleman, or gentlemen and wife.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT—TWO furnished rooms with board. References required.

3707 ELLIS-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM; day board; Illinois Central and Cottage Grove-av. cars.

WEST SIDE.

45 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY furnished front parlors with board for gent and wife or two young gents; terms reasonable to responsible party.

160A PARK-AV.—TO RENT—NICELY furnished front room with board if desired.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—STRICTly private English family, large well-furnished room, main floor, opposite Willard-place, for one or two gentlemen.

NORTH SIDE.

43 PINE-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with good board. Other rooms.

163 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT ALcove room with board; also gentleman roommate.

567 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD FOR two and furnished front room; also, a small room for one, reasonable to nice parties.

260 ONTARIO-ST.—TO RENT—A large room, with board.

308 EAST CHICAGO-AV—NICELY furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen only; private family.

374 EAST CHICAGO-AV. — NICELY furnished rooms, single or en suite. Day-boarders wanted.

DEARBORN-AV. — VICINITY NEW Union Club—Private family have large well-story front room and sunny back parlor to rent with board to four adults willing to pay well; first-class references required. Address M 59, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARKst. (near Madison)—Pleasant single rooms 50c, double room $1 per day. BENTON MAUZY, Prop.

CLARENCE HOUSE — STATE AND Harrison-sts.—Accommodations for 300 guests; rooms, 50c to $1.50 per day; room, with board, $7 per day; special rates by the week.

HOTEL ROYAL—1714 INDIANA-AV.— Unsurpassed in location, unexcelled in accommodation, for parties seeking the comforts of an elegant home or desiring to tarry for a week or more in the city.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $8 per week, with use of piano and bath; furnished rooms, $2 per week.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 112 TO 118 FIFTH-av.—Without exception the best $2 a day hotel in Chicago. Entirely enlarged and refitted and refurnished. Rooms single and en suite for boarders seeking